

TO THE READER

KINDLY use this book very carefully. If the book is disfigured or marked or written on while in your possession the book will have to be replaced by a new copy or paid for. In case the book be a volume of set of which single volumes are not available the price of the whole set will be realized.

~~Checked~~ Checked
1976

AM ARSINGH COLLEGE



Library

Class No. 330

Book No. G 72 T

Acc. No. 7244 ✓

THE

THIRD

YEAR



The family's favourite

KANTI
toilet soap

- so cool
- so fresh
- so clean



SWASTIK OIL MILLS LTD., BOMBAY

THE THIRD YEAR

Raising a New crop for **NEW INDIA**



NICCO claims with pride that it has made its due contribution to India's 'Produce or Perish' campaign by supplying Cables & Wires for electrical development in the country. Nicco products comply with the highest technical standards and are specially suitable for Indian conditions. Being on Government of India Rate Contracts they are supplied in large quantities to Provincial and State Governments.



LIFE LINES  OF THE NATION

NICCO

Cables & Wires

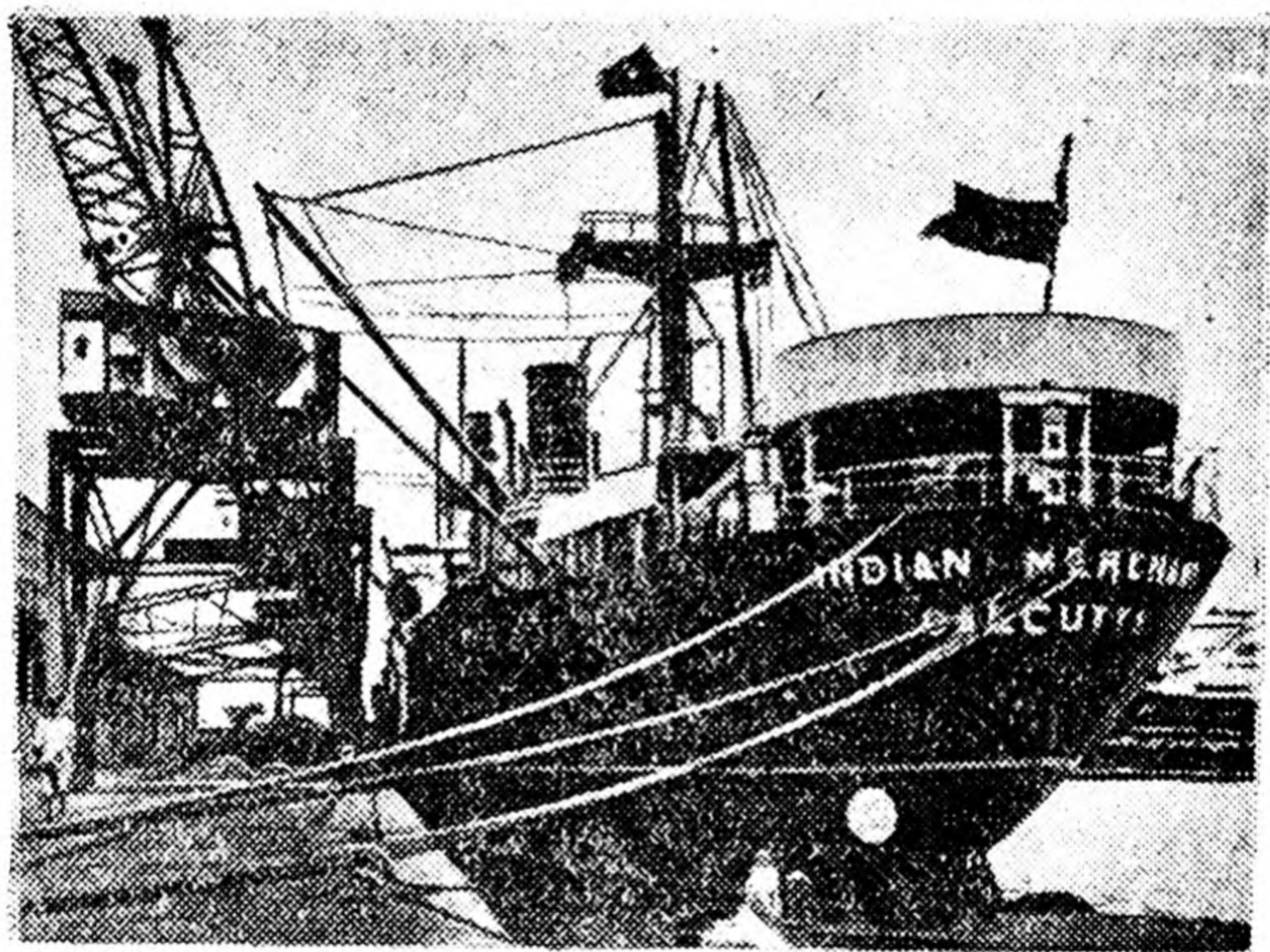
NATIONAL INSULATED CABLE CO., OF INDIA LTD
STEPHEN HOUSE. CALCUTTA. BRANCH: DELHI

India's Prestige



India's Security

India's Wealth



INDIA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

Regular Cargo Service between.
INDIA - U. K. - CONTINENT and
around the coast of India & Ceylon

Managing Agents: **LIONEL EDWARDS LIMITED.**
D-1, CLIVE BUILDINGS, CALCUTTA.

No. 12
10/11/54
H/N
10/11/54

THE THIRD YEAR



THE PUBLICATIONS DIVISION
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

AUGUST 15

1950



PRICE
Rs. 1/8

Printed at the United Press, Old Secretariat, /Delhi.

Preface

Many and grave were the problems with which India was faced during the past year. Financial stringency, shortage of food grains, devaluation, the influx of refugees from East Bengal and other difficulties threatened to retard the country's progress.

The present volume is a factual account of the achievements of the Government of India, the governments of the states, and the country as a whole.

Part I is a record of the varied activities of the Central Government. Part II consists of articles contributed by well-known writers on some aspects of national development. Part III gives a brief resumé of progress made in the states. Parts I and III are based on official reports.

It was originally intended to include the section on the states in Part II. This plan, however, could not be followed owing to the exigencies of time. Moreover, this Part remains incomplete as some of the states did not send in their reports in time.

We take this opportunity to thank all those, too numerous to be mentioned by name, who have co-operated with us.

AMAR SINGH CO.

Contents

PART I

OUR HOME FRONT	9
TOWARDS SELF-SUFFICIENCY	24
SINEWS OF SOCIETY	39
FOR HIGHER PRODUCTION	52
RELIEF TO REHABILITATION	69
POWER FOR PROSPERITY	80
CONQUEST OF IGNORANCE	93
IN THE COUNTRY'S DEFENCE	109
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS	124
THE WAY TO RECOVERY	138
HEALTH AND HAPPINESS	147
WHY MORE EXPORTS ?	158
REDRAWING THE MAP	169
SECURING LABOUR'S FUTURE	187
BY AIR, LAND AND SEA	200

EDUCATING PUBLIC OPINION	214
--------------------------	-----

PART II

PRESS AND PUBLIC OPINION	229
SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH	238
INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION	245
CULTURAL CONTACTS	256
IMPORTANT PUBLICATIONS	268
PROGRESS OF THE ADIVASIS	273
INDIANS ABROAD	279

PART III

FOOD PRODUCTION	291
AGRARIAN REFORM	312
GRAM PANCHAYAT	319
SANITATION AND HEALTH	326
MASS EDUCATION	340
OTHER ACTIVITIES	358

PART ONE

OUR HOME FRONT

IN 1949 the satyagraha movement of the RSS was withdrawn. Mr. Golwalker, its leader, submitted to the Government of India a copy of the Constitution of the Sangh and satisfied it on many important questions. Thereupon the Government of India withdrew its ban on the Sangh in July 1949. Instructions were issued for the release of all RSS detenus and convicts. The states were also asked to take similar action in their respective areas.

An Ordinance, entitled the Transfer of Detained Persons Ordinance, 1949, was promulgated on July 19, 1949, empowering the state governments to transfer a

detenu with the consent of the state government concerned. As the Ordinance expired after six months, the Transfer of Detained Persons Act, 1949, was passed and received the assent of the Governor-General on December 8, 1949.

Communist Violence

In September 1949, a pamphlet, "Communist Violence in India," was published which gave a comprehensive picture of the strategy and tactics of the Communist Party in India. The booklet demonstrates that stray incidents of violence are not isolated happenings but planned. It shows that the preventive action which the Government of India has taken is fully justified.

On February 25, 1950, the Preventive Detention Act, 1950, was passed. It rectified the situation created by the Patna High Court judgment declaring the Bihar Maintenance of Public Order Act invalid. It also covered the risk of the wholesale release of dangerous detenus in the various states. This legislation replaces all the previous provisions relating to preventive detention and will remain in force until April 1, 1951.

In pursuance of Articles 17 and 35 of the Indian Constitution, legislation to determine punishment for the offence of untouchability is under consideration. The rules relating to the treatment of detenus is also under examination and an attempt is being made to

lay down a common set of rules for all Centrally administered areas.

Two bills sponsored by the Home Ministry were passed during the last session of Parliament. The High Court (Seals) Ordinance, 1950, provides for the use of seals of common forms and designs by all High Courts in India. The Special Courts (Jurisdiction) Ordinance, 1950, confers upon the special criminal courts jurisdiction to try offences against laws on matters included in the Union List. A third bill, the Contempt of Court (Amendment) Bill, is proposed to be introduced in the coming session of Parliament. It will empower High Courts to deal with contempt of court committed beyond their jurisdiction.

Press Laws

Whenever it has contemplated taking action against the Press, the Government has scrupulously consulted the Press Advisory Committee. Meanwhile, such committees have been set up wherever they did not exist before.

Police Establishments

The Government of India helped the state governments to procure arms and ammunition and wireless equipment for their police. They advised the state governments to strengthen their police forces and equip them with modern arms and ammunition.

The scheme for the reorganization of the Delhi

Police is under way. It envisages the strengthening of both the armed and unarmed branches of the police with greater emphasis on the CID, the armed reserve, the communication system and the fleet of vehicles. The object is to make the Delhi Police a mobile and efficient force competent and strong enough to maintain law and order in the capital.

A proposal is under consideration to integrate the police forces of the Centrally administered states into a single police district and to create a common cadre in respect of certain ranks. The requisite legislation, the Police Act, 1949, has already been passed. These police forces are to be placed under a common Inspector General of Police. The I.G.P. for Delhi has already been appointed I.G.P. for Ajmer and Himachal Pradesh.

Delhi Special Police Establishment

The Delhi Special Police Establishment which deals with the detection and prosecution of cases of corruption of the Central Government Services has done very useful work in the year under review. As compared with 476 cases in the past year, 731 cases were registered in 1949. The total number of cases sent up for trial was 464, out of which 109 cases resulted in conviction and 102 cases were reported for departmental action. Of the latter, sixteen were awarded punishment. In order to make the organization more efficient and effective an Investigation Committee was appointed with Dr. Bakshi Tek Chand as Chairman.

The two interim reports submitted by this Committee are under consideration at present.

Central Police Training College

The Central Police Training College at Abu was set up by the Government of India to train cadet officers recruited to the Indian Police Service. Its object is to provide efficient training and to encourage the cadets to feel proud of belonging to an All India Service. In this respect the institution has achieved satisfactory results. So far seventy-eight Indian Police Service probationers have completed their training.

Medals and Badges

The Government proposes to have new awards in place of the former King's Police Medal, Fire Services Medal and Indian Police Medal. In the badges of rank of police officers the Crown has been replaced by the State emblem of the Lion Capital without the motto. In order to avoid confusion of identity between army and police officers, only white metal badges will be used for the police. The star will be a plain one without any design in the centre.

It was decided to institute the Indian Independence Medal on Republic Day. This Medal will be awarded to all members of the Police Force in India and all members of the Armed Forces recruited since August 15, 1947.

Amnesty to Prisoners

On January 26, 1950, the Government declared an

amnesty for prisoners. Prisoners sentenced to three months or less were released as well as those with sentences of ten years or under who had served half their term, inclusive of remission previously earned. Similarly prisoners sentenced to more than ten years or transportation for life were released if they had served at least five years, inclusive of remission previously earned. Those who were not eligible for remission were granted special remissions.

Arms Act

There is no change in the policy of the Government regarding a liberal issue of arms for self-protection. The Government has under consideration a scheme for manufacturing in India certain types of firearms in order to provide the necessary arms and ammunition to civilians. The arms imported by private dealers from foreign countries are at present distributed as equitably as possible.

Only the President of the Union, the Heads of the States, Coorgis and Rulers of the former Indian States and their descendants, A.D.C's and personal body-guards will in future be exempted from licence rules.

Judicial

With the enforcement of the new Constitution, the Federal Court was replaced by the Supreme Court which is composed of the Chief Justice and five judges at present. Except for Jammu and Kashmir the Consti-

tution also envisages one High Court for each state. All other states will have a High Court under the Constitution. To that end the strength of the various older High Courts was reviewed and many of the temporary posts of judges were made permanent.

A committee was set up with Justice S. R. Das, a Judge of the Supreme Court, as Chairman to enquire into the question of arrears accumulated in various High Courts and to suggest ways and means of clearing them.

Centrally Administered Areas

The Government carefully considered the future of the Centrally administered areas. Regarding the administration of Coorg, it was decided in November 1949, that for the present it should be carried on as before. The decision was taken at a conference at which a representative of Coorg was present. Panth Piploda was merged with the State of Madhya Bharat. The *status quo* was maintained with respect to Ajmer. On the analogy of other capital towns it is proposed to give maximum autonomy to Delhi in local affairs. The necessary legislation is under way.

A sum of Rs. 11,027,000 was granted to the Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar islands, including the supplementary grant of Rs. 166,000. For 1950-51 it is proposed to spend Rs. 12,576,200 to meet charges on account of establishment and maintenance of public

services and expenditure on development of cultivable land and vehicles, etc.

During 1949-50, a sum of Rs. 100,000 was allotted to the administration to give interest free advances to persons who had suffered loss of property during the Japanese occupation of the islands.

Families consisting of 732 displaced persons were settled in south Andamans. They were given free land, remission of land revenue, capital, seed, petty agricultural implements and manure. Besides free passage and board from Calcutta to Port Blair, land and financial assistance was granted for the construction of houses. By the end of December 1949, 1,200 acres of land were allotted to agricultural families. To attract displaced agriculturists, the administration has offered each agricultural family 10 acres of free land, exemption of land revenue for two years, facilities for free cutting of timber from Government forests for the building of houses, a loan of Rs. 1,790 and a free passage to the Andamans from its place of departure.

An Advisory Council consisting of five members will be associated with the Chief Commissioner of the islands for administrative purposes.

A Central Welfare Co-operative Society has been formed in Port Blair to deal with cloth and other consumer goods. Wireless communication for the

police has been reorganized recently. Radio facilities have been established between Port Blair and India.

Apart from the rehabilitation of displaced persons some of the new schemes sanctioned for the next year are : (1) the chartering of a second ship to ply between the islands and the mainland, (2) a health survey of the islands, (3) the purchase of fire fighting equipment, (4) the purchase of tractors and of milch cattle, (5) the starting of a unit of the National Cadet Corps and the like.

The Dargah Khwaja Sahib Committee constituted in the previous year has now submitted its report. The necessary legislation will be introduced in Parliament in due course for its maintenance and administration. Meanwhile, by an Ordinance, a wholetime Government servant has been appointed as Administrator of the Dargah.

President's and Governor's Flags

It has now been decided that the President, Governors and Rajpramukhs should have their own flags.

The Flag adopted for the President consists of a design in vermilion and blue backgrounds in opposite quarters, with the Asoka Capital, a pair of scales, a picture of an elephant from the Ajanta fresco and a lotus bowl from Sanchi—each in a quarter of the oblong Flag. As in the Royal Standard of England, there will be no inscription on the Flag. The four figures in the design are symbolic of epochs in India's

past as well as emblems of some aspect or phase of Indian history, economy or religion, making the combination both artistic and significant.

The flags for the Governors and Rajpramukhs show on a plain saffron ground the state crest with the name of the state in Nagri script below it.

National Flag

The rules for the display of the National Flag have been modified and revised. At the same time, the fabric, colour and size of the Flag are being standardized.

State Emblem

The motto, *Satyameva Jayate*, appears on the State emblem. The design for the State emblem has been standardized. An Act has also been passed to prohibit the unauthorized use of the National Flag and the State emblem.

National Anthem

A song of Rabindranath Tagore, *Jana Gana Mana*, has been adopted as the National Anthem of India. Its use has been restricted to appropriate occasions. The song *Vande Mataram* has been given equal status with *Jana Gana Mana*.

All India Services

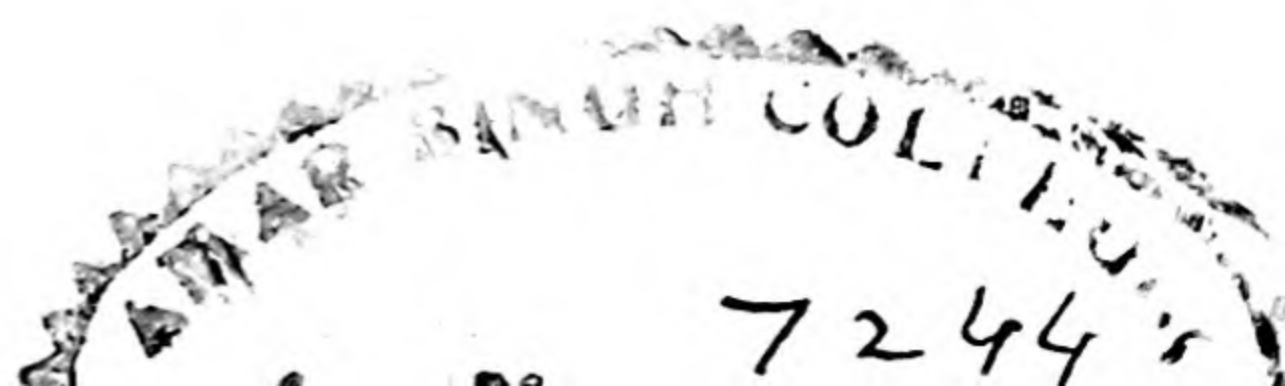
One of the important developments during 1949-50 was the extension of All India Services to the states

formerly known as states unions and princely states. With the exception of Kashmir, all the other states have agreed to participate in the scheme. The plan provides for the constitution in the states of cadres of IAS and IPS in the same manner as in the former provinces. Recruitment to these services will be made by competitive examinations held by the Union Public Service Commission.

In 1949 the work of Emergency Recruitment was continued and was completed in the states formerly known as provinces. On the recommendation of the Board, the Government appointed eighty-two candidates to the IAS and thirty-nine to the IPS. Besides them eighty-five officers of the Provincial Civil Service and forty of the Provincial Police Service have also been appointed to the IAS and IPS respectively.

During the year the Indian Administrative Services Training School trained eighty-two officers recruited to the IAS under the Emergency Recruiting Scheme. The last group left the School on December 1, 1949. On January 2, 1950, the School admitted officers selected by the competitive examinations held in 1948-49.

The Central Police Training College at Abu trained thirty-nine emergency recruits to the Indian Police Service. In addition thirty-nine probationers completed this training. On January 2, 1950, the College admitted seventeen IPS probationers for training.



The Secretariat Training School has trained assistants recruited directly through UPSC examinations. The School also gives training to the serving staff.

By the end of February 1950, the School trained 2,473 Government servants.

Union Public Service Commission

At the end of the last year, the strength of the Union Public Service Commission was four permanent and two temporary members in addition to the Chairman. During the past year, the Chairman and two members of the Commission have acted as Chairman and members respectively of the Special Recruiting Board for emergency recruitment to IAS, IPS, and CSS.

Under the new Constitution, the appointment of temporary members is not contemplated. Accordingly after January 26, 1950, the strength has been fixed at six permanent members in addition to the Chairman.

The Central Secretariat Service consists of four groups: Under Secretary, Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent and Assistant. The relative merits of persons eligible for appointment have been considered by the Departmental Promotion Committee and its recommendations have been forwarded to the Union Public Service Commission. The Commission has interviewed about 200 of the persons recommended for appointment to the grade of Under Secretary. After completion of this selection, appointments will be made

to the grade of Under Secretary, and to the grades of Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent thereafter.

It has been decided that recruitment to the higher grade of this service will in future be made partly by direct recruitment of graduates through the UPSC, and partly by promotion. Recruitment to the lower division posts will be made entirely on the results of competitive examinations. Some of the vacancies in the grade of assistants will be reserved for the promotion of upper division clerks.

A scheme for the constitution of a service of stenographers in the Central Secretariat and attached offices is under consideration.

The new Constitution offers in matters of employment equality of opportunity to all citizens irrespective of their community, race, or religion. The only exception is the reservation of some posts for the backward classes. Some posts in certain services will also be reserved for the Anglo-Indian community.

In order to remove certain grievances of temporary employees, the Central Civil Service (Temporary Service) Rules were issued by the Home Ministry in 1949. It has been decided to accord quasi-permanent status to persons who have been in service for at least three years in a grade and are otherwise qualified and suitable for continued retention in that grade. The

grant of quasi-permanent certificates is, however, subject to the concurrence of the UPSC.

Special provisions have been made to safeguard the interests of displaced Government servants and war service candidates.

Concessions to Political Sufferers

It was decided that persons removed, discharged or dismissed from service for participation in the national movement, should be regarded as eligible for reemployment under the Government. The age limit can be relaxed in their favour if they are otherwise suitable. The benefit of previous service will be given to them for the fixation of pay and for pension and seniority.

It was decided that political sufferers, who were temporary servants and have not been reemployed, should be granted gratuity at the rate of half a month's pay for each completed year of service.

A scheme has been prepared according to which the UPSC will draw up a list of the various categories of technical posts and give the widest publicity to the list and invite applications for these posts. The list will be reviewed annually and the best available candidates will be selected.

Displaced Persons

A Committee consisting of the Joint Secretary and the Deputy Secretary of the Home Ministry and an

officer of the Transfer Bureau was set up to review the cases of deserving displaced government servants and make recommendations. Displaced government servants were thus given an opportunity of bringing cases of maladjustment to the notice of the Home Ministry.

TOWARDS SELF-SUFFICIENCY

EARLY in 1949 the Government of India announced its decision to stop all imports of food grains after December 1951. Consequently, a Commissioner for Food Production was appointed at the Centre who was vested with wide executive powers. Under his control an Emergency Branch was set up to co-ordinate the food production plans of all states, arrange for financial, technical and other assistance and generally supervise the countrywide programme of food production.

The Government of India urged the state governments to introduce intensive cultivation and better

farming methods to produce their respective quotas of food grains. These quotas for the various states were fixed after each state had assessed its capacity for increased production.

Land Reclamation

The International Bank sanctioned a loan of \$ 10,000,000 for the purchase of 375 new heavy reclamation tractors and equipment from the USA. Some of these tractors have already arrived and are employed in reclaiming weed infested land in certain states. According to the scheme of the Central Government it is expected that by the end of 1951, 800,000 acres will be reclaimed, increasing the production of food in the country by about 300,000 tons.

During the year 1949, 135,635 tons of ammonium sulphate were imported and about 64,000 tons produced in India. Out of this 123,870 tons were distributed to the various state governments on a non-profit basis. The Ministry of Agriculture also allocated 71,000 tons of ammonium sulphate for tea, jute, cotton, coffee, etc.

At the same time the Government of India set up a Central Phosphatic Pool in order to distribute phosphatic manures at reasonable rates.

During 1949, materials required for food production were supplied to the state governments without delay. About fifty per cent of the demands of the different state governments for iron and steel, seventy-five per

cent of the demands for cement and a hundred per cent of the demands for slack coal were met.

Imports

Even though 4,420,000 tons of food grains were procured in 1949, food grains worth Rs. 1,480 million had to be imported. Of this total cost about fourteen per cent went to the dollar areas.

A barter agreement was concluded with the USSR and another with the Argentine. Soviet Russia agreed to supply 81,000 metric tons of wheat in exchange for 5,000 tons each of tea and raw jute and 1,000 tons of castor oil. The whole quantity of wheat has been received. The Argentine agreed to supply 390,000 tons of wheat against 50,000 tons of hessian. Under separate agreements India imported 20,000 tons of maize from the USSR, 36,000 tons of barley from Morocco, 20,000 tons of maize from Yugoslavia and 40,000 tons of rice from Egypt, against exports to these countries of jute bags, raw jute and tea. India supplied Pakistan with 21,000 tons of wheat flour in exchange for the same quantity of wheat seed.

An officer of the Food Ministry was sent to Iraq and Egypt to look after the purchase, shipment and inspection of barley and rice respectively. He succeeded in negotiating a fifty per cent reduction in the shipping freight for Iraq barley which meant a saving of Rs. 600,000. He also effected a saving of Rs. 50,000 by securing substantial reductions in the buying

agents' commissions and inspection charges. His visit to Egypt resulted in a saving of Rs. 135,000 on account of a rebate for quality and Rs. 150,000 on account of freight charges. Of these imports about 150,000 tons were carried by Indian steamers. The total cost to the Government on account of the procurement and the subsidized sale of imported food grains during 1949-50 is estimated at about Rs. 297 million.

Rationing

While the Agriculture Ministry was busy increasing food production, the Ministry of Food strove to maintain rationing arrangements with a total import of 3,700,000 tons of food grains. The surplus states made 320,000 tons available for deficit areas. It is noteworthy that although there was acute scarcity in Bombay, Saurashtra and Cutch there was no loss of life from starvation.

On December 31, 1949, about 350 towns were under statutory and 540 under non-statutory rationing. Besides, a non-urban population of sixty-seven millions was under either statutory or informal rationing. The total population covered by various forms of rationing in 1949 was 112 millions. The ration allowed was twelve ounces per day in all states except Madras, West Bengal and Travancore-Cochin where during the first six months it was ten ounces.

The inspection of imported food grains on arrival at Indian ports made it possible for the Government to

claim a rebate of Rs. 3,500,000 for Australian sub-standard wheat, about Rs. 80,000 and Rs. 414,650 for Burma and Siam rice respectively. The "fair average quality" standards prescribed by the Inspection Directorate have been adopted by most of the state governments. This Directorate arranged inspection training courses for the state officials concerned in Ajmer, Patiala, Patna, Bombay, Calcutta, Kanpur and Gauhati.

Storage

The Storage Directorate advised various state governments regarding the proper care of stocks. It also assisted the state governments in securing insecticides, fumigants, and other equipment necessary to prevent the deterioration of food grains. Storage training classes were held in Patiala, Patna, Calcutta, Bombay, Kanpur and Jammu.

During the year 3,700,000 tons of imported food grains were transported from the ports to various inland destinations. The inter-state movement of food grains amounted to 600,000 tons.

The prospects of the *kharif* crop were satisfactory until the middle of October 1949, but considerable damage was caused later by the heavy rains in Uttar Pradesh, floods in Bihar and a cyclone in Madras. The prospects of the *rabi* crop are on the whole fair. The crop yield in 1950 is expected to be better than it was in 1949 by about two million tons.

The Rajasthan Underground Water Board was constituted in December 1949 by the Government of India. Preliminary work in the Rajputana deserts shows that fresh water exists in a forty-mile stretch of land from Samadari to Tilwara. This water would be sufficient to irrigate an extensive area of land and provide drinking water to thousands of people. A well $14\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep near Samadari yields about 25,000 gallons per hour and this water is used for cultivation. A bore hole, a mile from the Luni river, yields 10,000 gallons per hour.

Plant Protection

The defence forces had to be called out to fight the invasion of locusts in Bikaner, Jodhpur and Jaisalmer. In Bikaner alone, the locust population had swelled to 19,200 per square mile in July 1949. By November 1949, the locust menace had been checked. A new threat of locust invasion has arisen and about 200 swarms have appeared in various parts of the country.

Good work was done in the matter of plant protection. In the south the breeding and release of rodolia beetles successfully reduced the incidence of the 'fluted scale' pests. In Ajmer, 30,000 acres of maize, jowar, bajra (millets), etc., were cleared of the phadka grasshopper. In Coorg, trees and seedlings, etc., covering more than 20,000 acres, were sprayed against canker, die-back and mottle leaf.

Sugar

The Government of India decided to continue its

control of the factory stocks of the current year's production of sugar.

Jute

The three year scheme to increase the production of jute was implemented with great vigour. During 1949-50 improved methods of production were introduced; imported seeds, manure and fertilizers were distributed and new areas not used for food production were brought under jute cultivation. It is estimated that the jute production for this year will be over 2,600,000 bales as against 2,030,000 in 1948-49.

The Indian Central Jute Committee undertook a survey of the jute growing areas and of new areas suitable for jute cultivation. As a result, it is considered possible that by double cropping the acreage under jute could be increased by 320,000 acres. This will not affect the production of food grains.

Cotton

The Indian Central Cotton Committee financed fifty-nine research and development schemes in the various states. Fundamental research in cotton genetics, plant breeding, etc., were continued at Indore so as to evolve improved varieties of staple for Malwa conditions.

Council of Agricultural Research

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research

financed about 3,000 schemes of research in agriculture and animal husbandry in various states. Special attention was paid to research for the improvement of tuber crops, tapioca and sweet potato and to control wheat rust which causes heavy loss. The results of research in all aspects of agriculture and animal husbandry were tried out in a compact group of ten villages near Delhi.

The Central Rice Research Institute in Cuttack carried out seventy-three experiments in the field. Many important laboratory experiments were also conducted and 2,500 types of rice collected from all over the world. From a study of this collection a few types have been found which mature early and have a high yield. Arrangements are being made to multiply this seed rapidly.

The Central Potato Research Institute was shifted from Patna to Poona in August 1949. It has taken over the control of the potato research schemes previously carried out in Simla, Bhowali and Kufri. The institute has an ambitious programme. It includes experiments with improved varieties to find the most suitable for each tract; to survey, investigate and control the major fungal, bacterial and virus diseases of the crop; to investigate and control pests both in the field and during storage; and to build up a seed multiplication and certification organization in Bihar for the production and distribution of healthy stocks of seed.

The Central Vegetable Breeding Station was opened at Kulu in June 1942. It has been set up to evolve valuable new strains of European vegetables suited to Indian conditions to meet the needs of private growers.

Under the guidance of the Palm Gur Development Staff at the Centre, eighteen states continued their development schemes on an extensive scale. The total cost of the schemes was Rs. 850,245 and the Central Government granted a subsidy of Rs. 205,523.

The Indian Areca-nut Committee was set up in September 1949. It has undertaken the establishment of areca-nut nurseries in suitable states; the establishment of research stations for areca-nut in Malabar and Orissa; investigation in Bombay into the "band" disease; and the regulation of quantities and prices of imported areca-nuts.

In order to obtain a higher yield of cane per acre, the Indian Sugar-cane Committee worked on seven Central and fifteen state research schemes. Thirty-one students from various states were admitted to different courses of training at the Indian Institute of Sugar Technology.

The Sugar-cane Breeding Station at Coimbatore instituted the study of a large number of seedlings of hybrid origin to evolve better canes. Nearly fifty of these seedlings were selected for trial at several state

research stations. Sorghums obtained from the USA were crossed with Indian varieties to evolve early maturing canes. Investigations were continued on pests and diseases and data collected on the incidence of borer attack.

At its stations in Guntur, Rajahmundry, Nepani and Anand, the Indian Central Tobacco Committee continued its research activities.

Fifteen schemes were financed by the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee to evolve better yielding varieties and to control the attack of pests and diseases in the different states. The Committee also implemented schemes for the development of the oil crushing industry in rural areas.

The Indian Coconut Committee worked out schemes to set up coconut nurseries at fourteen centres during the next five years. Three regional stations were opened in Travancore and Orissa. These stations carried out experiments on the agricultural and manurial aspects of coconut cultivation and dealt with local problems in the regions concerned.

Institute of Agricultural Research

The Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, is a recognized institute for higher agricultural training in India. The associateship of this institute is equivalent to the M.Sc. degree of Indian universities. During 1949-50, forty-seven students completed their courses and fifty-four were admitted.

The Institute paid special attention to integrated research on soils, crops and livestock as well as on pests and diseases. It encouraged research on cultural practices, seed rate, spacing, cultivation, country and soil inversion ploughs and the improvement of grassland.

The new Division of Agricultural Engineering designed a country plough which operates two plough-shares with a single pair of bullocks.

Many samples of soil from experimental plots were analysed. Surveys were carried out in a new area near the Institute and also in the Narbada valley to determine soil and land utilization.

The Institute was engaged in breeding rust resistance in wheat and linseed and wilt resistance in pigeon pea. Varieties of wheat resistant to the three types of rust were evolved. Strains of linseed immune to rust were produced and are under trial in the states. Early maturing varieties of tomato with a high vitamin C content were evolved by hybridizing the cultivated tomato with the wild variety.

Tests were conducted on different fungicides and crops of maize, jowar, bajra, oats, barley and potatoes were successfully treated. Investigations were conducted on plant viruses, especially on tomato and hemp.

Catalogues were prepared of Indian insects of six

LIBRARY, SRINAGAR

orders. Morphological studies were conducted on pulse beetles. Fundamental studies were made on the egg parasite of the potato tuber moth.

Veterinary Research

Teaching, manufacturing biological products, veterinary, and animal husbandry research were continued at the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar and Mukteshwar.

The Institute has manufactured seventeen kinds of biological products such as anti-rinderpest serum, anthrax serum, fowl pox vaccine, etc. A total of 4,219,919 doses was manufactured. These products have protected millions of livestock from infectious diseases and have saved millions of rupees.

Experiments were also made on the Indian fowl to discover the age up to which it continues to be useful and on substitute feeds for wheat and paddy.

At the Indian Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore, 102 students were under training. Thirty-six students were admitted to replace an equal number of those who left after completing the Indian Dairy Diploma Course. The Institute is recognized by the Bombay University as a centre for post-graduate work. The Institute maintains three pedigree herds of Sindhi, Gir and Tharparkar cattle and one herd of Murrah buffaloes, in all 546 animals. A centre for artificial insemination was established at the Institute which

assisted the surrounding villages to improve their stock of cattle.

Fishery Research

The Central Inland Fisheries Research Station (Calcutta), the Pilot Deep Sea Fishing Station (Bombay) and the Inland Marine Fisheries Station (Madras) continued their work of research, pilot experiments and training. The Government of India granted subsidies to those stations to implement schemes to increase fish production. Two trawlers from Holland and two Reekie boats from the United Kingdom have now replaced an old trawler used by the Bombay Deep Sea Fishing Station.

Training in Forestry

The Indian Forest Rangers' College and the Madras Forest College attached to the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, trained 121 officer students and 241 rangers.

The Silviculture Branch of the Forest Research Institute continued its investigations which were mainly concerned with different methods of raising crops, documentation of various crops, their silvicultural requirements, etc. It issued eighteen research publications during the year. The Botany Section identified about 2,500 specimens received from official and non-official sources. It maintained an extensive herbarium containing about 100,000 specimens to which 3,417 sheets including two new genera and

about sixty new species were added. The Mycology Section worked on the standardization of Indian wood rotting fungi, fungus diseases of sal and diseases of conifers and other similar problems. The Wood Technology Section published four pamphlets on the study of woods. The Wood Seasoning Section perfected two processes for the treatment of inferior woods as substitutes for foreign cedars.

Zoological Survey

The Ministry of Agriculture is also responsible for the Zoological Survey of India. This organization was mainly concerned with the care, preservation and maintenance of the national zoological collections in its custody. It has trained four post-graduate students in the systematics of zoology. Three research fellows conducted research under the guidance of the Director.

Botanical Survey

The Botanical Survey of India at Calcutta, too, is under the Ministry of Agriculture. A number of plants of therapeutic value were found growing in abundance in the eastern corner of India. Two important plants yielding essential oil were found occupying the entire forest area of the Pachmarhi Plateau. Hitherto these plants were known to grow only in the north-west Himalayas.

International Co-operation

The Ministry of Agriculture had to face many

pressing problems. Nonetheless, it found time to take its full share in the international sphere. It continued its membership of the Food and Agriculture Organization. Its efforts to create an International Rice Commission for Asia and the Far East and an International Fisheries Council for the Indo-Pacific area were crowned with success. Two regional conferences were held by the FAO in India, one relating to forestry and the other to rural co-operatives. The fifth session of the FAO established a Surplus Commodities Committee to arrange supplies from surplus areas to countries in need. India's representative was elected Chairman of this Committee.

SINEWS OF SOCIETY

THE Central Board of Transport was set up by the Transport Ministry. It seeks to attain two main objectives, viz. to co-ordinate all forms of transport and to relate the planning and execution of transport to the planning of general economic development. The Board's objective is to secure the optimum movement of goods according to priority and simultaneously relieve the strain on railways by harnessing other forms of transport.

To start with the Board decided that full transport facilities should be provided for steel, textiles and cement. An effective procedure was instituted to

ensure that no consignments covered by a priority order were by-passed.

Railways and Bridges

Apart from the Assam rail link and projects to accelerate the movement of coal, twenty-nine other construction or survey projects were approved. Among these the following deserve mention: the Sambalpur-Titalagarh railway line which has a vital bearing on the Hirakud Dam and the Kamarganj-Balurghat-Barsoi project.

During the past year the highest priority continued to be given to building bridges and filling in gaps. The outstanding bridge projects completed are the Barakar and Poonpoo bridges on the Grand Trunk Road in Bihar and the provision of a roadway over the Malaviya railway bridge at Banaras, on the Grand Trunk Road (N.H.No.2) in Uttar Pradesh. The bridges under construction during the year on the Madras-Calcutta Trunk Road (N.H.No.5) are across the Kathjuri and Kuakhai branches of the Mahanadi near Cuttack, and over the Pennar river at Nellore.

On the Banaras-Cape Comorin highway (N.H.No.7) a large bridge measuring 2,346 feet is under construction over the river Cauvery at Pugalur. On the Bombay-Calcutta highway (N.H.No.6), two bridges are being built over the Mahanadi, one near Sambalpur and the other at Arang in the Raipur-Sambalpur section. Large bridges are under construction over the Tansa

river near Ambadi and the Surya river on the Bombay-Rajputana-Delhi highway (N.H.No.8), as well as smaller ones over the Bakhra and Kitchinia rivers on the Bihar-Assam highway (N.H.No.31) in Bihar.

Work on the Brahmini bridge on the Bombay-Calcutta highway (N.H.No.6) has been started. Work on the construction of a common deck road-rail bridge over the Beas at Mirthal on the Jullundur-Dasuya-Pathankot road (N.H.No.1A) has also been commenced.

Highways

The highway connecting north Bihar with Assam (N.H.No.31) has been diverted to avoid Pakistan territory and is open for through traffic.

Construction work has been undertaken to complete the missing links on the Jullundur-Pathankot highway (N.H.No.1A) and in the Tawa-Talasari section of the Bombay-Rajputana-Delhi highway (N.H.No.8). The new links required on the highway (N.H.No.34) passing through the Malda district of West Bengal are being constructed.

The first five years' programme for constructing and improving national highways is estimated to cost about Rs. 450 million at the present rates. Against this works worth roughly Rs. 40 million have been executed during the last three years. In the beginning the progress was slow owing to want of materials, equipment and personnel but just as these difficulties were being

got over financial stringency set in and funds had to be cut down drastically.

A "jeepable" road was constructed as a rush job by the Assam Public Works Department from Shillong to Silchar entirely through Indian territory. A shorter route is under investigation for the construction of a regular road.

A road from Churaibari on the border of Tripura to Agartala is under construction to provide through road communication from Agartala to the Assam border, entirely through Indian territory.

During the year under review six works costing more than Rs. 100,000 each, and of a total value of about Rs. 2,400,000 were completed from the money provided by the Central Road Fund.

Research and Technical Training

Many papers and standards produced by the various committees of the Indian Roads Congress were published in the periodical journals of that body which are supplied free of cost to its members and on payment to other interested parties.

A site has been acquired near Okhla on the Delhi-Agra highway for the establishment of a Road Research Institute. A temporary laboratory is being set up with the equipment available in the office of the Consulting Engineer (Roads). A Director of Road Research has

been appointed, and steps are being taken to recruit a suitable officer for the post of Director of Technical Co-ordination.

Fourteen educational films explaining certain techniques of road engineering were exhibited at many centres.

Fifty-two selected road engineers employed in the various Central and State Public Works Departments have so far been given specialized practical training in modern methods of highway engineering in the USA.

A comprehensive publication entitled "Basic Road Statistics of India" has been put on sale and it has also been circulated to Public Works Departments and others officially concerned with road development.

To encourage the indigenous manufacture of road rollers contracts have been placed with Messrs. Tata-Marshalls and Jessops to manufacture and supply 950 steam and 475 diesel rollers respectively. Against these, 496 steam and 228 diesel rollers were manufactured by May 31, 1950.

Road-Rail Co-ordination

Important developments were recorded in regard to road-rail co-ordination and reorganization of road transport.

The city bus service of Madras has been entirely nationalized ; against seventeen routes operated under private ownership, the Government is now operating on as many as thirty-seven routes with a fleet of about three hundred vehicles.

Bombay is the first state in which a State Transport Corporation financed jointly by the Central and State Governments has been established with the object of providing adequate, economical and efficient road transport services. The two Governments have agreed that the dividend will be limited to five per cent and profits in excess will be used to provide amenities for passengers, welfare for employees and for purposes of road development.

The Government of West Bengal has set up a Directorate of Transport to work out *inter alia* schemes for the nationalization of the passenger transport system in Calcutta and for the co-ordinated development of rail and road transport in the state.

The Uttar Pradesh Government Roadways Organization has introduced bus services on several new routes. Almost all the important routes of the state are now served by this Organization.

The Punjab Government proposes to nationalize road transport and permit the railways to acquire twenty per cent of the financial interest. The state government has started the operation of passenger

transport services in certain cities and on a few rural routes.

The Government of Himachal Pradesh has nationalized almost all the road transport services and for the time being is running them departmentally.

State governments have been advised to mobilize to the maximum their road transport services. Road transport authorities are directed to countersign permits freely in order to ensure a smooth flow of inter-state and regional goods traffic.

In Delhi the Government took over 180 buses from the Gwalior and Northern Indian Transport Company and added 124 new buses. The present fleet consists of 195 roadworthy buses, of which 150 are on daily service and the remaining kept in reserve.

Petrol Consumption

In 1940 the monthly petrol consumption for the whole of undivided India, including military consumption, was $8\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons. The present consumption on a rationed basis, exclusive of military consumption in divided India, is roughly fourteen million gallons. In 1940 the number of petrol driven vehicles in undivided India was 170,000. Today there are more than 287,000 in divided India.

Road Ethics

In order to develop a sense of road ethics among

the various categories of road users a pamphlet called "The Indian Highway Safety Code" was published recently. The state governments will arrange to publish it in the local languages. The Safety First Association has been requested to consider the possibility of introducing "Safe Driving" competitions to promote driving efficiency and road courtesy.

Port Administration

The reconstituted Port Trust Boards of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras comprise, as before, elected representatives of chambers of commerce and local municipalities as well as nominees of labour and the Government of India and the state governments. But now among the elected members there is a preponderance of Indian commercial interests.

Major ports can play a vital role in maintaining supplies and services essential to the life of the community provided they are free from widespread labour unrest. The improvement of labour conditions and vigilance regarding the labour position at ports have accordingly been the main concern of the administration of the major ports in the country. Most of the labour has been decasualized and substantial concessions have been granted in the form of minimum wages, dearness, compensatory and house rent allowances, contributory provident fund benefits, leave and holidays, medical facilities and canteens. As a result of these measures, efficiency of port labour has definitely increased during the past year.

During the first half of 1949 the port of Bombay continued to be seriously congested. The Government and the Port Authority made vigorous efforts to improve the situation. For quicker handling and higher stacking of cargo, fork-lifts were purchased and a large number of electric cranes ordered. Buffer sites were provided to take up the overflow of cargo. A new section was inserted in the Bombay Port Trust Act empowering the Port Authority to sell by auction uncleared cargo not removed within a stipulated period. A better programme of arrivals was arranged so that there was no bunching of ships. All these measures helped to improve the situation and by the end of September 1949, the congestion was mostly cleared and no ship had to wait at sea for a berth.

The Bombay Port continued to absorb the displaced employees of the Karachi Port Trust and by the end of 1949, 1,480 of them had been employed.

The Calcutta port authorities have made arrangements to replace their worn-out equipment, especially their dredgers. The port authorities have introduced a scheme of training for Indian personnel, spread over a period of five years.

The Madras Port Trust is carrying on its experiment with a new sand pumping equipment and is drawing up plans to extend the sand screen.

A senior I.C.S. officer took over charge as Administrative Officer of the Cochin port. The possibility of

reducing the need for dredging continued to be investigated by the Central Water Power Irrigation and Navigation Commission's research station at Kirkee.

The Kandla Port

Further work on the construction of the new major port of Kandla was taken up vigorously during the year. As an essential basis for its construction, the area is being surveyed by the Survey of India. A hydrographic survey of the Kandla Creek is being made by the Marine Survey Wing of the Ministry of Defence. Both these surveys are nearing completion. A railway officer has carried out a traffic survey to estimate the traffic to be handled by the Kandla port. Officials of the Health Ministry have also completed a survey of the area and have made recommendations regarding the necessary measures for the maintenance of proper conditions of health in the port and in the township. The construction of a metre gauge link is to be completed by the end of March 1952, at an estimated cost of forty-nine million rupees.

National Harbour Board

In order to ensure proper co-ordination it is proposed to set up a National Harbour Board consisting of representatives of the ministries concerned in the Government of India, the maritime states, major port authorities and the Development Commissioner of Kandla. This Board will work in an advisory capacity and consider such problems as may be referred to

it by the Government of India or by any state government.

Inland Water Transport

As a preliminary to assessing the possibilities of the development of inland water transport in India a detailed questionnaire, drafted in consultation with the Central Water Power, Irrigation and Navigation Commission, was sent to the state governments in July 1949. Information is still awaited from certain states.

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East agreed to arrange for an expert examination of the development of inland water transport in India. Mr. Otto Popper, an inland navigation expert, accordingly arrived in Delhi in February 1950. He was asked to investigate the possibilities of developing traffic on waterways in the following order of priority :

- Ganga from Buxar to Allahabad ;
- Gogra up to Bahramghat ;
- Rapti up to Gorakhpur ;
- Bagirathi ;
- Mahanadi and Orissa Coast Canal ;
- Buckingham Canal ;
- Tapti up to Kakrapa and 50 miles above.

He was also asked to examine the possibilities of increasing the traffic capacity of existing inland navigation routes with particular reference to efficient

methods of operation, suitable types of craft, shore installations, etc. He has submitted a preliminary report which is under consideration.

International Conference

India participated in the International Conference on Road and Motor Transport held at Geneva in 1949 under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. At this Conference a new international Convention of Road and Motor Transport was concluded. It supersedes the obsolete Conventions of 1926 on Road and Motor Transport and the Convention of 1931 on Road Signals. India has signed the Convention on Road Traffic and the Protocol on Road Signs and Signals.

Regulation of Motor Transport

The Draft Code of Principles and Practice for the regulation of Motor Transport as revised by the Special Committee of the Transport Advisory Council was forwarded to the state governments in September 1949 for acceptance. The revised Code was accepted *in toto* by the governments of West Bengal, Orissa and Assam and with certain reservations by the governments of Madras, Bombay, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Bihar.

Tourist Traffic

Many countries are taking advantage of the growing tourist traffic. Europe is expected to earn from tourist traffic between two and two-and-a-half thousand million

dollars. The dollar earnings of the British Government from American visitors represent fifteen million dollars in 1948 and are expected to be seventy million in 1950.

India has a wealth of attraction for tourists. To show India at her best requires organization, co-ordinated effort and imagination. The Ministry of Transport constituted in 1949 an *ad hoc* Tourist Traffic Committee consisting of representatives of the ministries concerned and tourist, transport and hotel industries. The Committee advises the Government with regard to matters which affect tourists visiting this country. An American Tourist Promotion Group has also been formed on an informal basis, consisting of representatives of the American Express Company, Trans World Airways and Pan American Airways and Thos. Cook and Sons. Regional tourist offices have been opened at Bombay, Delhi and Madras. It is proposed to issue a special Tourist Introduction Card to foreign tourists which will enable them to secure the good offices of government servants generally and in particular to obtain certain essential facilities, for example, prompt customs clearance, reasonable quantities of petrol for motor cars and the like.

FOR HIGHER PRODUCTION

FOR the control of production and distribution of essential commodities the Ministry of Industry and Supply has four special officers, namely, the Textile Commissioner, the Iron and Steel Controller, the Coal Commissioner and the Salt Controller. Cement and paper which do not present problems of the same magnitude are dealt with by the Ministry through the Directorate General of Industries and Supplies. The Purchase Wing of the D.G., I. & S., with its regional branches and two overseas organizations, viz. the India Supply Mission at Washington and the Director General, India Stores Department at London, undertake the purchase of goods required by

the Government. For the purpose of testing goods purchased, there is a Test House at Alipur which is under the D.G., I & S. The Director General, Disposals, is responsible for the disposal of surplus stores.

During 1949, there have been no important changes in the organization of the Ministry. To ensure efficient administration of controls, particularly that of cotton textiles and latterly iron and steel, the Directorate of Enforcement has been set up with headquarters at Delhi and branches at Bombay, Ahmedabad, Madras, Coimbatore, Kanpur and Calcutta. The Directorate of Cottage Industries has also been set up within the Directorate General of Industries and Supplies to deal with cottage and small-scale industries.

Central Advisory Council

In order to keep in close contact with all the interests concerned in the industrialization of the country, the Central Advisory Council of Industries was set up in 1948. The Council met twice in 1949—in January and in July. At its July session, the Council recommended the constitution of a Standing Committee. The Standing Committee which was constituted in September 1949, met in November. It recommended that target committees and working parties should be set up for important industries, particularly those which affect the general cost of living. Accordingly, target committees were formed for superphosphates, sulphuric acid, power alcohol, refractories, glass diesel engines,

plywood, aluminium, cycle and motor tyres and tubes, paper and paper board industries. Working parties have also been formed for the cotton textiles, coal and heavy engineering industries.

Cotton Textiles

The production of cloth and yarn in 1949 was 3,904 million yards and 1,359 million pounds respectively as against 4,319 million yards and 1,447 million pounds in 1948. The fall in production was due to the closure of certain mills as a result of accumulation of stocks and uneconomic working due to mismanagement. Several causes brought about these accumulations. Pakistan failed to buy cloth and yarn in accordance with the Inter-Dominion Agreement. The state government nominees were unable to purchase in full the quotas allotted to them.

The accumulation of stocks reached its peak of 383,996 bales in September 1949. In order to improve the situation, mills were allowed to sell one-third of their production in each variety to licensed buyers of their own choice anywhere in India. A shorter time limit was fixed for state nominees to purchase the remaining two-thirds. These measures proved successful and by February 1950 the accumulated stocks amounted to only 127,257 bales.

The Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mills which were closed down in August, 1949, on account of management troubles have been taken over by the

Government of India and already B and C portions of the mill have started working. The Meenakshi Mills, Mathurari, which were closed down on account of a dispute between the management and labour have also started working after the differences were satisfactorily resolved by the Government of India. The Gaya Cotton and Jute Mills which were closed in October 1949, on account of financial difficulties and labour trouble have undertaken to start work in June 1950, as a result of the Government of India's intervention.

In accordance with the system of periodical revision suggested by the Tariff Board, the prices of cotton textiles were revised with effect from February 1, 1950. The cotton textile prices are to be based on the statutory ceiling prices for different varieties of Indian cotton of the current year's crop and actual prices of imported cotton. As the higher prices which were paid for imported cotton this year would have led to some increase in the price of fine and superfine cloth, it was decided that simultaneously with the revision of the ex-mill prices the excise duty on fine cloth should be reduced from $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent to 5 per cent and that on superfine cloth from twenty-five per cent to twenty per cent. The result was that the prices of cloth were slightly reduced. The prices were again revised on May 1, 1950.

On account of devaluation of the Indian rupee, there has been an increase in exports of cotton textiles. The quota of 1,150 million yards has been fixed for the

period September 1949 to December 1950. In addition, free exports of fine and superfine cloth from February-December 1950, have also been permitted. Export of handloom cloth is, of course, freely allowed.

After partition there has been a general shortage of cotton for the textile industry. Hence, a system of control has been worked out whereby a quota of cotton is allotted to each mill from the cotton producing centres. The floor and ceiling prices of cotton are fixed. The country is divided into various zones and the movement of cotton from one zone to another is prohibited except under permit.

Ten more mills came into operation in 1949 with a total spindlage of 107,000 and nineteen new mills are in the process of construction.

The handloom weaving industry consumes about 400 million pounds of yarn and produces 1,200 million yards of cloth. For various reasons the handloom industry has been passing through a difficult period. To help the industry exports of handloom cloth are being permitted freely. It has been decided as an experimental measure to reserve certain limited fields of production for the handloom industry. Freight concessions have been granted to handloom goods. The Government of India has also decided to purchase its textile requirements as far as possible from handloom producers and state governments have been asked to do likewise.

The production of cloth and yarn in the first five months of 1950 was as follows :

1950

	Yarn in lbs.	Cloth in yds.
	(figures in thousands)	
January	102,676	309,674
February	97,157	293,996
March	103,136	319,068
April	101,128	320,449
May	100,167	330,528

Iron and Steel

The production of finished steel in 1949 was about 922,000 tons as against 854,000 tons in 1948. India was able to import 400,000 tons of steel mainly from the USA, Belgium, Britain and Canada as against a total of 218,000 tons in 1948. The railways obtained their full requirements of 321,371 tons, organized industries 411,000 tons and the public and small industries 202,000 tons. There was a progressive increase in the supply of steel for agricultural purposes. From 14,367 tons in the first quarter of 1949 it rose to 39,367 tons in the fourth quarter while the total for the year was 94,516 tons. A satisfactory allotment of steel was made for the construction of new factories and for the expansion of old ones.

According to the general policy of the Government to reduce prices of essential commodities, the statutory



ceiling prices of all categories of steel were reduced by thirty rupees per ton from December 1949.

Production of steel during the first quarter of 1950 was 235,061 tons and that for the second quarter is estimated at 236,000 tons. Allotments for the first two quarters of 1950 amounted to 652,000 tons, out of which 115,000 tons are expected to be met from imports. Demands of Defence Services and Railways were met in full, and agricultural demands were met up to forty-six per cent.

The Government of India has sanctioned a loan of fifty million rupees to the Steel Corporation of Bengal so as to enable it to increase its production by 200,000 tons.

Coal

Coal production registered a record of 31·4 million tons in 1949 as against 29·82 million tons in 1948. The transport service also improved during the year, so that 27·90 million tons were despatched from collieries as against 25·8 million tons in 1948. The total raisings and despatches during the first four months of 1950 were 11,102,941 and 8,492,800 tons respectively. Coastal shipments of coal increased by 200,000 tons.

Coal exports also increased in 1949. Australia has now become a regular customer. Throughout 1949 India honoured the trade agreement with Pakistan and supplied the agreed quantities of coal.

The Government of Madras is investigating the lignite deposits in that state. The Government of Madhya Pradesh proposes to undertake the development of the Kamptee fields with the assistance of a private firm. The Indian Mining and Construction Company formed by the Central Government in association with a British firm has almost completed the removal of the overburden at the Bokaro colliery. It is now engaged in similar work at the Kargali colliery. The Central Government has decided to undertake the prospecting of the Garo Hills coalfields in Assam.

Cement

The Central quota of cement has been enlarged as the Central Government had to meet demands for cement for greater food production, the rehabilitation of displaced persons, etc. This increase in the Central quota did not affect the states because of the progressive improvement in production, i.e. from 1,560,000 tons in 1948 to 2,060,000 tons in 1949. At present there are twenty-one cement factories with a rated capacity of 3,000,000 tons per year.

During the first quarter of 1950, 650,057 tons of cement were produced and the estimated production for the second quarter is 650,000 tons.

Paper and Newsprint

The production of paper and newsprint increased from 98,600 tons in 1948 to 103,200 tons in 1949. Newsprint was decontrolled from the middle of June

1949. Two of the existing paper control orders have also been withdrawn and the complete decontrol of paper is under consideration.

Salt

The present annual requirements of salt are estimated to be 2.44 million tons. Against this demand, the production in 1947 was 1.84 million tons, in 1948 it was 2.27 million tons and in 1949 it was about two million tons. Steps have been taken to increase the production to about 2.5 million tons in 1950. The number of crystallizing pans is being increased and the percolation canals and condensers in the Government factories are being cleaned with machines instead of manual labour. It is also proposed to instal a washing plant at Sambhar Lake with a capacity of 2,200 tons a day to improve the quality of salt. Railway sidings and trolley lines in the existing salt works of Saurashtra are being extended. Railway sidings in Vedaranyam salt works are being electrified and extended. The navigational canal from Vedaranyam to Topputhurai in Madras is being desilted. New salt works are being established in Saurashtra, Orissa and on the Contai seaboard of West Bengal. Natural salt from the large swamps of Vedaranyam is to be collected under co-operative management. On the suggestion of the Indian Standards Institution, a minimum purity of ninety-two per cent to be progressively increased to ninety-six per cent has been specified. Analytical laboratories are proposed to be set up at all the important centres of production. A

Research Station has already been established at Wadala (Bombay) to investigate the various problems of salt works and to devise methods for the recovery of by-products. This Research Station will work in collaboration with the Salt Research Committee of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. One of the Government-owned salt works in Bombay has been attached to this Station and will be worked as a model factory.

Jute

In spite of difficulties of obtaining supplies of raw jute from Eastern Pakistan, the jute industry maintained production at predetermined levels and by reducing hours of work avoided the danger of unemployment.

Other Industries

There has been satisfactory improvement in the production of electric motors, transformers, electric lamps, bicycles, refractories, sulphuric acid, superphosphates and caustic soda.

An agreement was made with a Swiss firm to assist in establishing a state-owned machine tool factory in India. The Swiss firm is investing ten per cent of the capital. It is estimated that the project will cost about 150 million rupees. The Mysore Government has made available free of cost the greater part of the land required for the factory and the rest which is not state-owned is being acquired.

With the technical assistance of the Standard Telephone and Cables Ltd. of Britain, a factory will be established at Asansol for the manufacture of dry core paper insulated telephone cables. This factory is expected to go into production early in 1952.

Negotiations with a Swedish firm have been completed in regard to the construction and operation of a government factory for the manufacture of penicillin, sulpha drugs, etc. The factory is estimated to cost about thirty-five million rupees.

Fertilizer Factory

The Fertilizer Factory at Sindri has been designed to manufacture 1,000 tons of ammonium sulphate per day. The factory will work on the gypsum process and, when completed, will be one of the largest of its kind in the world.

The erection of the factory is now rapidly nearing completion. It is expected to be completed in the last quarter of 1950 and full production obtained within six to nine months thereafter.

The operational staff of the factory, on present reckoning, will consist of about seventy posts down to the grade of foreman. Recruitment to a majority of the posts has already been made. Twenty-three of the recruits, who were sent abroad for specialist training in the operation of plants like those being erected at Sindri, have since returned.

The most important raw materials required for the factory are gypsum, coal and coke. Deposits of suitable gypsum have been located in Bikaner and Jodhpur.

Mathematical Instruments Office

The Mathematical Instruments Office, Calcutta, was started in 1830.

With its excellent machinery and tools and its skilled personnel it can manufacture almost all types of scientific instruments. It has been decided to shift the factory to a new and spacious site. For this purpose, as a preliminary to its reorganization, the necessary land has already been acquired. Two German technicians have also been recruited to review the working of the factory and formulate final plans for its reorganization. At least sixty different types of instruments have been under regular manufacture in the factory, but, during 1949, the development of a number of new instruments hitherto imported was taken in hand and manufacture of some of these has already started. The production of the factory increased by twenty-seven per cent and sales by 11.5 per cent during the year.

Hindustan Aircraft Limited

The Hindustan Aircraft Limited at Bangalore is a private limited company in which the Government of India owns a two-third share and the Mysore Government one-third share. The Hindustan Aircraft Ltd. has so far assembled twenty Prentice aircraft. The

airframe parts of some of them were manufactured entirely in the factory. Development work on two types of trainer aircraft, viz. a Primary Trainer—HT-2, and an Advanced Trainer HT-10, has made good progress. Two prototypes of HT-2 and a 'mock-up' of HT-10 are under construction. The Company has recently undertaken the manufacture of fighter aircraft.

During 1949, the company made 112 major airframe and 443 aeroengine overhauls. Besides, eighty-five improved type all-metal railcoaches were completed and delivered up to the end of May 1950. Construction of all metal bus bodies is also being undertaken. The number of men employed in the factory is 6,250.

Evolution of Standards

The Indian Standards Institution has so far undertaken to evolve standards for 664 commodities. Out of these eighty-four standards have been published. So far it has not been obligatory on industries to adopt standards evolved by this Institution. It has been suggested that the use of these standards by industry should be put on a statutory basis.

Indian Coffee Board

The Indian Coffee Board which is constituted under the provisions of the Coffee Market Expansion Act, 1942, controls the marketing and export of coffee. All coffee grown in the country is required to be

delivered into a pool maintained by the Coffee Board. Coffee is released for the internal market through public auctions and co-operative societies and exports are allowed only under licences issued by the Board.

The revised crop estimates of 1949-50 season show a total crop of 20,360 tons. The preliminary estimates of 1950-51 show a total crop of 19,660 tons. The annual consumption of coffee in the country ranges between 16,000 and 17,000 tons. With a view to earning more foreign currency, about 3,000 tons were exported from the 1948-49 crop, and a further quantity of 4,000 tons has been earmarked for export from the 1949-50 crop.

Indian Rubber Board

The Indian Rubber Board which is constituted under the provisions of the Rubber (Production and Marketing) Act, 1947, is concerned with the production and marketing of the rubber industry. The Board maintains complete statistics regarding acreage under cultivation, production under various grades, consumption, etc., and advises the Government on matters relating to imports. The price of rubber produced in the country is fixed statutorily. The Board is financed by a cess levied on all rubber produced in the country and fees levied for licences issued to dealers and manufacturers.

Central Silk Board

The Central Silk Board is a statutory body

created by the Central Silk Board Act of 1948. It was constituted in May 1949 and consists of the Hon'ble Minister for Industry and Supply as its ex-officio Chairman and twenty-eight Members representing states of India, officials and the industrial interests of the country. Grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 139,000 were distributed by the Board in the financial year 1949-50 to state governments to initiate a number of special schemes. Further grants-in-aid to the extent of Rs. 35,000 have been made during 1950-51 to some state governments against approved schemes of sericultural development. The Board has so far published six bulletins giving general and technical information on sericulture. A member of the Board visited Japan to arrange for the import of special types of machinery and to secure the services of experts to effect improvement in the quality of silk reeled in India.

Cottage Industries

State governments are primarily responsible for the development of cottage industries. The functions of the Central Government relate to co-ordination, general guidance, training of instructors, research and the development of export markets. A Central Cottage Industries Emporium was opened in New Delhi in April 1949. The products obtained from state governments and from well known associations are exhibited and sold by this Emporium. A show room to exhibit Indian handicrafts and products of cottage industries are now functioning in the Trade Commissioner's office at New York. An Indian delegation was sent

to Japan to study the development of cottage industries in that country and to obtain machinery suitable for use in India. The delegation purchased machinery worth Rs. 37,000.

Purchases

The Ministry of Industry and Supply during the period April 1949 to March 1950 placed contracts worth 1,177 million rupees. Of this total, 704 million rupees were spent in India by the Director General of Industries and Supplies, forty million rupees by the Textile Commissioner in India, 125 million rupees by the India Supply Mission in Washington and 308 million rupees by the Directorate General, India Stores Department in London.

To ensure that the goods purchased for the use of Government are of the required quality, the Directorate General of Industries and Supplies has an Inspection Wing. This organization comes into direct contact with the processes of manufacture. This has enabled it to give valuable assistance in the development of new products and the maintenance or improvement of quality.

Disposals

During the financial year 1949-50, stores to the value of 132.2 million rupees were sold. The total disposal up to the end of March 1950 amounted to 1357.5 million rupees against book value of 3,893.5 million rupees, including American surpluses. The

balance awaiting disposal in April 1950 was 1,056.7 million rupees (book value). The target of disposals aimed at is a hundred million rupees (book value) every month, and it is expected that by March 1951, the disposal of all surpluses will be completed.

RELIEF TO REHABILITATION

THE Ministry of Rehabilitation came into existence in September 1947. It was set up to deal with the gigantic problem of mass migration consequent upon partition. Over six million non-Muslims migrated from Pakistan out of which 3.5 million were evacuated by the Government. The Ministry of Rehabilitation had to provide shelter, food and clothing for them. Thus relief camps came into existence in various parts of India.

During the first year it was found that the large number of able bodied men and women in these relief camps caused a serious drain on the financial resources of the country. The Government of India, therefore,

decided that these relief camps should gradually be closed. So the Ministry of Rehabilitation provided work to successive groups who were taken off the dole. The camp population which was 903,000 at the end of April 1949, was reduced to 529,000 by the end of March 1950 (excluding new arrivals). The population in camps for the displaced persons from East Pakistan stood at 100,000 at the end of March 1950. Besides during the same period, the number of displaced persons receiving the dole decreased from 780,000 to 100,000. This policy of stopping the dole does not affect the 44,000 Kashmiri displaced persons, who will be sent back to their homes when normal conditions return in raider-held parts of Kashmir.

In Bombay, Madhya Pradesh (CP), Delhi and Uttar Pradesh, a large number of camps have been or are being converted into colonies. It is proposed to provide roofed accommodation before the rains start to all displaced persons living in tents. The Faridabad Development Board has decided to build 4,000 houses in Faridabad to accommodate all the displaced families now living in tents in that area. On March 31, 1950, 13,328 single-room tenements were under construction out of which 6,770 are nearing completion. In Delhi single-room tenements are being built at Azadpur and Kingsway. In Lajpat Nagar 1,000 single-room tenements are nearing completion. They will provide accommodation to all those living in tents and historic buildings. In the Punjab 49,000 displaced persons have been provided with mud huts and it is planned to build

a sufficient number of huts in camps and in labour colonies in important towns to provide for the entire camp population of 90,000. In Bombay tents are being used in the Sabarmati Camp. The residents of this camp are to be moved to a township in Ahmedabad where 1,500 semi-pucca tenements are under construction. In Rajasthan those living in tents will soon have accommodation through new housing schemes.

Displaced Agriculturists

Displaced agriculturists are being resettled on evacuee land and also on land reclaimed or deforested. The evacuee land in the Punjab and PEPSU is being treated as a single pool for purposes of allotment. There are 4,735,000 acres available for allotment whereas the claimants have abandoned 6,730,000 acres in West Pakistan. As the only way to satisfy the claims of about 500,000 displaced persons a scheme of graded cuts has been introduced. The Government has set apart a sum of eleven million rupees to be given as loans to those who take possession of the land allotted to them. This loan is intended to help them to purchase implements, bullocks and seed and sink wells.

In Alwar and Bharatpur an area of 418,000 acres was vacated by Muslims. Only 242,000 acres are available for allotment to displaced non-Muslims from Pakistan. So far 29,000 families have been resettled. A loan of Rs. 1,162 is given to every resettled family for the purchase of seeds, bullocks and implements.

So far a sum of Rs. 1.05 million has been advanced as loans.

In Bikaner the total area of evacuee land available for allotment is 236,000 acres. In Ajmer, Bhopal, Delhi, Madhya Bharat, Madhya Pradesh (CP), Rajasthan, Saurashtra, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Vindhya Pradesh, West Bengal and the Andamans, 68,000 displaced agriculturist families have been resettled on land.

The Central Tractor Organization is reclaiming 99,000 acres in Madhya Bharat and 42,000 acres in Bhopal. Displaced agriculturists are being resettled on this reclaimed area; a sum of Rs. 1,000,000 has been set aside by the Ministry of Rehabilitation for the resettlement of these agriculturists.

Displaced Townsmen

The rehabilitation of displaced persons from towns and cities is a formidable task. The Ministry is making great efforts to provide housing accommodation to every displaced family and an opportunity to earn a livelihood. Besides, arrangements are being made for the education of children, the care of the aged and infirm and for the support and education of unattached women.

The housing schemes are largely meant to develop small colonies as suburbs of existing towns. Where there are large concentrations of displaced persons new townships are springing up. For this purpose the

Central Government has given long term loans to the various state governments.

More than 1,400,000 urban displaced persons have been accommodated in evacuee houses. A directive has been issued by the Central Government to state governments asking them to ensure that roofed shelter is provided to all those living in tents before the monsoon breaks. By the end of March 1950, 19,900 pucca houses had been completed and 11,300 were under construction. About 23,600 semi-pucca tenements have been built and 10,500 are under construction.

Loans

The Urban Loans Scheme of the Government of India is administered by the state governments. The maximum that an individual can obtain under the scheme is Rs. 5,000. All advances are free of interest for the first year and during this period no recovery is made. In subsequent years three per cent interest is charged. The loan must be repaid within four years. Up to the end of March 1950, the state governments had paid Rs. 52.5 million to individual borrowers, Rs. 78 million to 1,500 groups and co-operative societies of urban displaced persons with a membership exceeding 17,000.

The Rehabilitation Finance Administration set up by the Government of India advances loans of any sum from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 50,000 to limited companies.,

partnerships or individuals. The Rehabilitation Finance Administration disposed of 7,141 applications out of a total of 14,854 which it had entertained. Rs. 40·4 million were sanctioned to 3,454 applicants but the actual amount paid was Rs. 17·9 million.

In the different states 27,800 evacuee shops were allotted to displaced business men and about 25,000 new shops were built for them. This does not include all shops/stalls built by the local bodies and others in some states.

Employment Exchanges

Employment Exchanges have been of great assistance. Up to the end of March 1950, these Exchanges had registered 527,000 applicants and had placed 132,000 in employment. Among these 5,500 were women. The Special Employment Bureau placed 1,157 highly qualified displaced persons in posts carrying high salaries, while the railways employed about 2,550. In this way, 590,000 persons were served, including their dependents.

Training

The Polytechnic at Nilokheri is run under the auspices of the Ministry of Rehabilitation. It sent out 1,900 trained displaced persons and has about 500 on its rolls. Some of the trades for which training is given there are tailoring, hosiery, carpentry, blacksmithy, weaving, agriculture, dyeing, photography, leather work, printing, etc. Training classes were organized for thirty supervisor trainees also.

The Arab-ki-Sarai near Delhi had trained 350 candidates by the end of October 1949 and was then converted into a special work centre. The new machines purchased by the Ministry from Japan are demonstrated at this centre and those interested are taught how to use them. Six Japanese technicians have been engaged for this purpose. They are experts in the bamboo industry, the making of mechanical toys and shoe laces, etc.

The Ministry opened seven training-cum-work centres at Samana, Bhatinda, Patiala (PEPSU), Yol (Punjab), Gandhi Nagar (Bhopal), Rampur (UP) and Azadpur (Delhi). After their training the trainees will either be absorbed in the production division of the centres on reasonable wages or be assisted to set up their own business. Those desirous of setting up on their own will be given a machine and equipment and facilities to secure raw material. In all there are 2,625 vacancies at these work centres, including 400 at Arab-ki-Sarai.

Training and work centres have also been opened by the Delhi State, the Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Bombay, Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan. In these training and work centres the candidates are trained within the shortest possible time to produce a few selected commodities. The crafts selected are such as are in great demand in the areas where the trainees are to be rehabilitated. Ultimately it is intended to convert many of the production divisions of these centres into producers'

co-operative societies. By the end of March 1950, over 100 training and work centres were at work in different states with a total enrolment of about 15,500 persons. By that date 9,100 had already been trained.

State	Number of persons	
	Training	Employed
Bombay	626	720
Delhi	1,289	1,797
Madhya Bharat	333	567
Punjab	5,376	1,963
Rajasthan	51	—
Uttar Pradesh	1,695	1,107
Total	9,370	6,154

The Government of India is responsible for the care of unattached and destitute women and children who have come from Pakistan. Recently it has also accepted responsibility for the support and care of the children born of recovered Muslim and Non-Muslim women. These women are naturally anxious to be relieved of such children. Various crafts are taught at the women's homes all over the country. There are thirty-five homes of this kind with 14,500 women and children.

Maintenance Allowance

The Government of India sanctioned a scheme to grant maintenance allowances to widows, unattached women, minors and other persons who by reason of

old age, infirmity and the like are unable to earn a living. This scheme is specially intended for those women who depended entirely upon the income of their property in Pakistan and now have no means of livelihood. The maximum which may be granted under the scheme is Rs. 250. The maximum allowance for a single individual is Rs. 100. The maintenance allowance sanctioned is determined by the income the family had in Pakistan. In Delhi alone more than 12,800 applications have been received and 2575 persons have been given maintenance allowances.

Harijans

In order to make sure that the interests of displaced Harijans are not neglected a Displaced Harijans' Rehabilitation Board was constituted under the All India Harijan Sevak Sangh. The Sangh is recognized as an agency of the Central Government. The Board has a central office at Delhi and regional offices in West Bengal, Punjab, Bombay, Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat, Saurashtra and Kutch. The Board is responsible for constructing houses, securing land, granting loans and finding employment for displaced Harijans.

Educational Facilities

The Government of India has provided free primary education to displaced children and has shouldered the entire expenditure incurred by state governments for this purpose. Students of the last two classes in high school have been given cash grants

up to seventy-five rupees for the purchase of books and stationery. They have been exempted from paying tuition and examination fees. Loans are also given to collegiate and technical students for their maintenance during the period of study and for the payment of fees, etc. The recovery of loans is to be effected within six years. No interest is charged during the first year after which an interest of two per cent is charged. Students taking advanced courses in foreign countries are given financial assistance if they had sources of income in Pakistan. Up to the end of March 1950, Rs. 4.5 million had been sanctioned as loans to displaced students and trainees.

Evacuee Property

The Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950, extends to all the states of India except Assam, Manipur, Tripura, West Bengal and Jammu and Kashmir. The law has been made less rigid. The owner must now be served with a notice and be given full opportunity of defending himself before any property is declared 'evacuee property.' The definition of 'evacuee' has also been modified. Many Muslims who would have become 'evacuees' under the old ordinance will not suffer under the new definition.

Influx from East Pakistan

The recent communal disturbances in East Pakistan have resulted in a large influx of Hindus into India.

Up to March 31, 1950, 823,000 Hindus had crossed

over from East Pakistan to India. Of these 643,000 went to West Bengal, 80,000 to Assam and 100,000 to Tripura.

The Government of India has adopted an open door policy in respect of persons who feel insecure in East Bengal and wish to migrate. The Government of India has made it clear to all the state governments concerned that the expense incurred for the relief and accommodation of these fresh migrants will be borne by the Central Government.

The policy of the Government of India is to cut short the period of gratuitous relief as far as possible and in no case to extend it beyond a month because it not only involves unproductive expenditure but also demoralizes displaced persons. Cash doles are given at twelve rupees per adult and eight rupees per child for a month. Free issue of clothing has been permitted in deserving cases.

A Branch Secretariat of the Ministry of Rehabilitation, Government of India, has been set up under a Joint Secretary with headquarters at Calcutta. This Secretariat will have overall charge of relief operations in West Bengal, Assam, Bihar, Orissa and Tripura in respect of new arrivals from East Pakistan.

POWER FOR PROSPERITY

DURING 1949-50, work on the housing schemes for the officers of the Central Government has been in progress in Delhi. The details of the schemes are as follows :

- (1) 120 officers' flats at Man Nagar, Cornwallis Road, New Delhi, including eight for the Reserve Bank :
- (2) eighty-eight officers' flats near the Golf Links, New Delhi ;
- (3) 2,232 quarters for the officials of class III Services at Vinaya Nagar to the south of Willingdon Aerodrome. (This includes 300 quarters for the

P. & T. Department and 320 for the Reserve Bank of India) ;

- (4) 388 quarters for class III officials at Timarpur ;
- (5) 1,290 quarters for class IV Government servants at Sewa Nagar, south of Lodi Colony (this includes 112 quarters for the Reserve Bank) ;
- (6) seventy-two quarters for class IV Government servants at Timarpur ; and
- (7) 665 quarters for "workcharged" staff of the Central PWD.

The Central PWD has also undertaken a huge programme for the development of land and construction of houses for displaced persons. (See Table on Page 92).

Three large automatic telephone exchanges are under construction in Calcutta. Staff quarters are being built for the various research institutes of the Department of Scientific Research. Large building programmes for the Fertilizer Factory at Sindri, the new mint at Calcutta and extensions to the Indian School of Mines at Dhanbad are also being carried out. Good progress has been made with regard to the construction of two large bridges over the Kaukhai and Katjuri rivers in Orissa. Buildings are being constructed for All India Radio at Bombay, Nagpur and Gauhati.

Civil Aviation Wing

The Civil Aviation Wing of the Central PWD

continued to maintain forty-nine aerodromes of all kinds in India. The aerodromes at Agartala, Barrackpore, Ranchi and Tulihal were taken over for maintenance.

A second runway at Dum Dum and another at Gauhati, the thermal buildings at Amritsar and Lucknow, the Research Laboratory at Delhi, and hangars at Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and Lucknow were constructed. Some buildings for technical purposes and wireless transmitting and receiving stations were also built at several aerodromes.

Geological Survey of India

One of the principal activities of the Department has been to produce an accurate geological map of India. But, owing to the heavy demands of the states for special economic and engineering investigations, only a third of the field officers could work on the map. Last year about thirty officers were engaged in engineering and water supply investigations, sixty officers on mineral investigations and forty exclusively on geological mapping.

The Engineering, Geology and Ground Water Division, the Mineral Development Division and the five Field Circles submitted 36, 24 and 172 reports respectively. The Chemical Laboratory of the Department analysed and assayed 2,222 specimens and samples of minerals. The Petrological Laboratory identified 651 specimens for public use. The Depart-

ment's Mineral Information Bureau dealt with an average of 220 enquiries every month.

The annual field training camp was organized at the beginning of the year to give practical field training to newly recruited officers and post-graduate geology students from different universities.

The Department also conducted 220 field investigations for oil, coal, manganese, gypsum, iron ore, copper, glass and ceramic materials, chromite, limestone, etc., for ground water supply and for river valley projects. The investigations have revealed the following new facts :

- (1) magnetic prospecting for manganese ores at Tirodi in Balaghat District of Madhya Pradesh has brought to light unknown deposits of these ores ;
- (2) prospecting for gypsum in Jodhpur by means of pitting and trenching was carried out and a large deposit has been located. In the Halar district of Saurashtra a gypsum deposit was prospected by means of drilling and a reserve of over three million tons has been found ;
- (3) drilling operations in the Singrauli Coal-field indicated a workable reserve. A coal deposit has been located about forty-five miles to the north of Jarwa railway station, Gonda district, in the Dang valley in Nepal. As a result of recent work in the Korba Coal-field important new coal bearing beds have been brought to light ;

- (4) a surface survey has been made of the Rowghat iron-ore deposits in Madhya Pradesh where the largest individual deposit is estimated to contain 500 million tons of high grade ore ;
- (5) large reserves of good quality glass sands have been located in the Bundi district in Rajasthan ;
- (6) a detailed investigation has been made of the copper mines in Jaipur and Alwar and of lead-zinc mines in Udaipur with very promising results; and
- (7) large reserves of good quality limestone for the manufacture of cement have been located about eight miles east of the proposed site of the capital for East Punjab. Large reserves of high quality limestone were located in Sirmur. New deposits of high grade limestone were also located in the Tinnevelley and Ramnad districts of Madras.

The programme for the current year includes the continuation of investigations for oil and a number of important minerals, such as coal, manganese, copper, bauxite, iron-ore, glass and ceramic materials.

Indian Bureau of Mines

The Mineral Concession Rules as well as the Petroleum Concession Rules under Section 5 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948, were finally drawn up by the Bureau.

The Bureau also gave advice to the Central and state governments as well as to the mining enterprises. About twenty important coal mines in Jharia were

inspected by two officers of the Department, with a view to laying down a procedure for systematic working and conservation of mines. The Bureau also undertook the compilation of a Mines Directory giving a list of the areas under mining lease and of prospecting licences for different minerals in each of the states in India.

Indian School of Mines

The Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology at Dhanbad imparts high grade technical training in Mineral Engineering and Applied Geology and offers a four-year diploma course in these subjects. The Government has recently sanctioned the reorganization of the School according to the recommendations of the Reorganization Committee. In consequence, the admission to the School was doubled while the strength of the teaching staff was also increased. The existing school building and hostel were expanded and additional accommodation has been constructed for the staff at a cost of Rs. 1,600,000.

The new curriculum adopted, as recommended by the Reorganization Committee, lays special emphasis on subjects like metallurgy, fuel technology, refractories and ceramics.

During the past year, forty-one students passed the examination for the certificate in Mineral Mining, two for the certificate in Geology and twenty-four for the diploma in Mining Engineering.

The Petroleum Division made provision for increased supplies of all petroleum products. The improvement in world supply and internal transport facilities have enabled the Division to achieve this object. Full advantage of the situation could not, however, be taken owing to various circumstances.

The wholesalers' and retailers' margin of profit was reduced in the case of kerosene. The retail selling price was also kept in check. By a rational allocation of imports, it has been possible to distribute kerosene to greater advantage.

The Explosive Department functioned as an expert advisory body to the Government, railways, port trusts and several commercial and industrial concerns in the country. It deals with matters relating to the storage, transport, import and manufacture of all explosives and petroleum and other hazardous commodities. The assistance of the Department is frequently sought for the technical investigation of explosions. It advises the Government, railways, port trusts and municipalities in the framing of regulations for the prevention of such occurrences.

The administration and enforcement of the Cinematographic Film Rules, 1948, is another function of the Department. It is hoped that all bulk stores of highly inflammable films will be moved to properly constructed vaults outside thickly-populated areas. This will undoubtedly minimize hazards to life and property in case of fire.

CWINC

The most important work done by the Central Water Power, Irrigation and Navigation Commission during 1949-50 related to the Hirakud Dam Project in Orissa. Power-houses and workshops have been constructed and a well planned colony has sprung up at Hirakud. A field research laboratory has been established and detailed investigations into discharge and silt data, meteorological conditions, geology of dam sites and survey of the topography in the area are almost complete. Detailed designs of the dams have also been finalized.

The Hydro-Electric Branch has been added to the Central Water Power, Irrigation and Navigation Commission. It has prepared the designs, specifications, drawings, etc., of the plant and equipment of two hydro-electric generating stations. Orders are being placed for the plant.

With the arrival of machinery for removing earth, the work of excavation has started.

Great progress has been made in the work of constructing the rail-road bridge over the Mahanadi river. Callendar Hamilton spans are being erected over the piers, a pathway is being provided and the roadway decking is being concreted.

The Commission has also been entrusted with the Kakrapara weir and canals project on behalf of the

Government of Bombay. Construction has started on stage I.

Kosi Project

Investigations on the Kosi Project are nearing completion. The project has now been divided into three stages. The analysis of loads trial on the dam is being made by the Commission's engineers in the USA. A detailed project report has been prepared for the construction of the barrage at Chhatra.

The Commission has carried out a detailed investigation of the Narbada, Tapti, Sabaramati, Assam, Coorg and CP and Berar projects. The possibility of supplying water to the dry but fertile areas of Rajasthan is being explored. The Commission took over investigations of the Ganga Barrage project from the Government of West Bengal.

General investigations in the field of hydrology, navigation and soil conservation were also taken in hand during the past year.

The designs for various categories of work required for the Hirakud Dam and the Kosi Project were undertaken. The Chief Designs Engineer spent some months in the USA to finalize the designs of those operations of the Hirakud Dam project which have been entrusted to the International Engineering Company at Denver. He also supervised the analysis of the trial loads of the Kosi Project made by the USA Bureau of Reclamation.

Some important experiments relating to the navigability of rivers were carried out in the Central Irrigation Board and Commission Station at Poona. Experiments were also conducted on models of some road and railway projects.

Besides, the Commission has been approached by various states for advice and designs in respect of their river valley projects.

The Commission collected data regarding the availability and requirements of material for all the river projects. The whole matter was discussed with the provincial and state chief engineers to ascertain the best method of utilizing the available resources of the country in the most profitable manner. As a result, the Commission formulated a seven-year plan for the development of the river valley projects.

Indian representatives participated in the following international organizations connected with the subjects handled by the Commission :

1. the Conference of the International Commission on Large Dams held in Paris in July 1949 ;
2. International Association of Hydraulic Structures Research held in Brussels in September 1949 ;
3. the Engineering Committee of UNESCO held in Paris in July 1949 ; and
4. the Committee of Experts of Arid Zone held in Paris in December 1949.

Central Board of Irrigation

The Central Board of Irrigation is a national committee in India for the International Commission on Dams and the proposed International Commission on Irrigation and Canals.

Considerable progress has been made in setting up the Bokaro power plant of 150,000 kw. It is proposed to finish the Konar I Dam by 1952 in order to provide adequate water supply for cooling the Bokaro power plant. The operations of the Tilaiya Dam are also in progress and it is expected that the Dam will be completed by the middle of 1951. The preliminary operations on the Maithon and Pench Hill Dams are in various stages of progress. The erection of Kumardhubi power house with a capacity of 2,500 kw is proceeding rapidly.

As persons displaced by the Bokaro colony on Tilaiya and Konar reservoirs need to be re-settled, the work of land reclamation has been taken in hand. The mechanized earthmoving unit is functioning and it is proposed to reclaim 15,000 acres of land annually for the next five years. About 400 acres of waste land have been converted into experimental paddy and "tanr" fields.

Central Electricity Commission

The Central Electricity Commission is responsible for the co-ordinated development of electric power. It rendered signal service to the Damodar Valley Corporation. It helped to solve such problems connected with the

erection of the Bokaro power station as needed expert engineering advice. It also helped to assess, scrutinize and place orders for the complete plant of the power and receiving station for the Tilaiya Hydro-Power House. The Commission rendered great help to the Government of Bombay, Madhya Bharat, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh regarding shortage and the organization of supply on a rational basis.

The Commission completed installations at the Sindri Fertilizer Factory, at Ferozepur, Cuttack, Delhi and at Sambalpur for the Hirakud Project. The total installation capacity was 4,900 kw of steam and 1,125 kw of diesel generating equipment.

Through the All India Reserve Pool of Electrical Generating Plant, the Commission will assist the state governments in the procurement of plant from India and abroad.

Name of the site	Area under development	Approximate population	Houses built by the Government for displaced persons
1. Rajendra Nagar (south of Pusa Road)	185 acres	16,400	384 single room quarters, 1968 double room quarters, 104 shops 300 double room houses
2. A site adjacent to Rajendra Nagar	35 acres	2,500	
3. Patel Nagar (Shadipur near the Agricultural Research Institute)	217 acres	18,300	105 double-storeyed houses, 105 triple room houses, 100 double room houses, 800 single room tenements
4. Kingsway Colony (on The Mall, Old Delhi).	132 acres	17,500	3,000 single room tenements, 150 shops.
5. Malkaganj	26 acres	4,000	330 single room tenements
6. Nizamuddin Village and Extension	104 acres	5,740	10 double-storeyed triple room flats, 5 single-storeyed triple room flats, 50 double room houses 100 double room houses
7. Jangpura	100 acres	6,540	
8. Lajpat Nagar and Kasturba Nirashrit Niketan (Kilokri)	800 acres	50,000	2000 single room tenements, 250 double room houses, 300 single tenements for unattached women, 15 dormitories for 300 boys, 6 work centres, 20 double room staff quarters, 1 Administrative Block
9. Kalkaji	639 acres	30,000	100 double room single-storeyed houses
10. Sheikh Serai	40 acres	2,000	50 single room rural houses
11. Tehar	30 acres	2,000	50 single room rural houses
12. Mori Gate	4 acres	800	152 double-storeyed single room houses
<i>Total</i>	2,312 acres	155,780	10,451 (tenements and buildings)

CONQUEST OF IGNORANCE

THE Ministry of Education has prepared a programme of basic and social education for the country as a whole. The conferences of Education Ministers of the states have drawn up the programme to ensure uniformity among the states.

The scheme, however, could not be fully implemented because of financial stringency. Even in the Centrally administered areas limited funds compelled the Ministry to slow down its programme of basic and social education. In Delhi the progress was satisfactory, but in Ajmer-Merwara it was not possible to do much.

The University Commission appointed in 1948 submitted its report in August 1949. The report was released to the public in November 1949 and was sent to state governments and different universities for comments. The report was considered at a special meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education. The Government's final decision on the report is expected shortly.

Scholarships

The Overseas Scholarship Scheme was completely revised during 1949-50. The main object of these scholarships was to send students abroad for training in subjects for which facilities are not available in India and also to improve the standard of instruction and research in the country itself. The scheme has been delayed for financial reasons. Up to May 31, 1950, 376 scholars on Central and 261 on state scholarships completed their studies and came home. Of these 473 have been employed.

The revised scheme of scholarships for scheduled castes and backward tribes was put into force during the current year. Scholarships have been awarded this year to 1,498 students. It has been decided to continue the scheme for a further period of five years. The provision for scholarships has been increased from Rs. 350,000 to one million rupees and it is expected that it will be increased still further in subsequent years.

Cultural scholarships were introduced during this

year to promote better relations between India and the neighbouring countries. Under this scheme forty scholarships will be awarded to students of Indian origin domiciled in other countries and thirty scholarships to nationals of certain selected countries. Forty-five research scholarships have been awarded and fifty scholars have joined their respective institutions. The Government has also awarded several scholarships to Indonesian students to study engineering, technology, agriculture and art in India. At the same time scholars have been exchanged with France on the basis of reciprocity.

India and UNESCO

An important development during the year was the setting up of the Indian National Commission for co-operation with UNESCO to maintain liaison between UNESCO and various institutions working for the progress of education, science and culture. This Commission will also serve the Government of India in an advisory capacity in matters relating to UNESCO. The first step to mark India's co-operation with UNESCO in this country was the holding of the UNESCO seminar on rural adult education. Nineteen Asian and other countries participated and the seminar made recommendations for the distribution of literature and the spread of social education among adults in Asian countries. The Government of India entered into a contract with UNESCO to start a pilot laboratory project for social education. It has been decided to start such a centre to train Indian and other Asian workers.

At the request of the Government of India, UNESCO has taken in hand an investigation into the possibility of evolving a uniform world Braille. In September 1949, a committee of experts met on which India was represented. The question was examined further in an international conference held in March 1950.

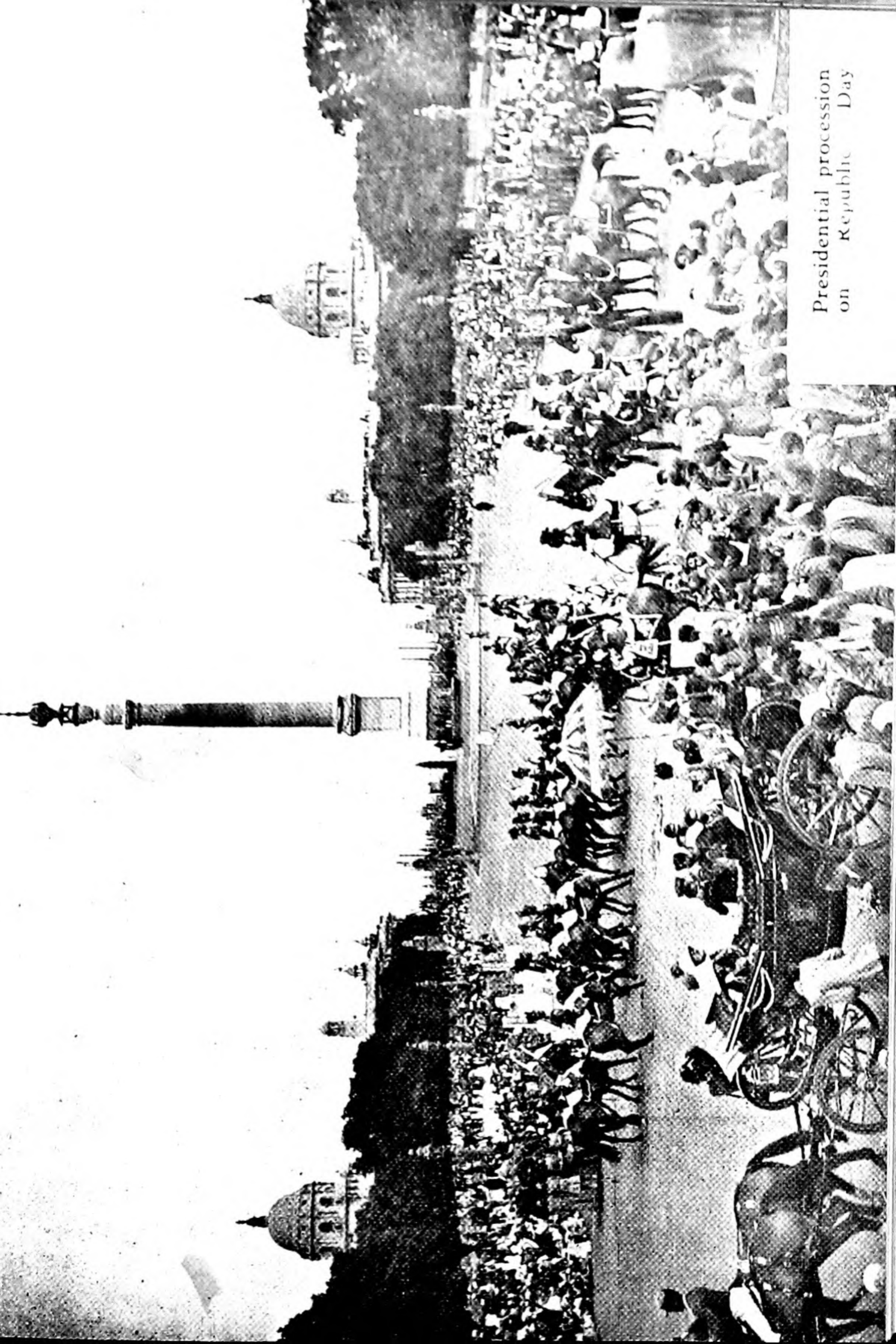
Further progress has been made towards the establishment of an all India centre for the blind. The training centre for the adult blind has already been started at Dehra Dun and work is in hand to set up a Braille press.

Publications

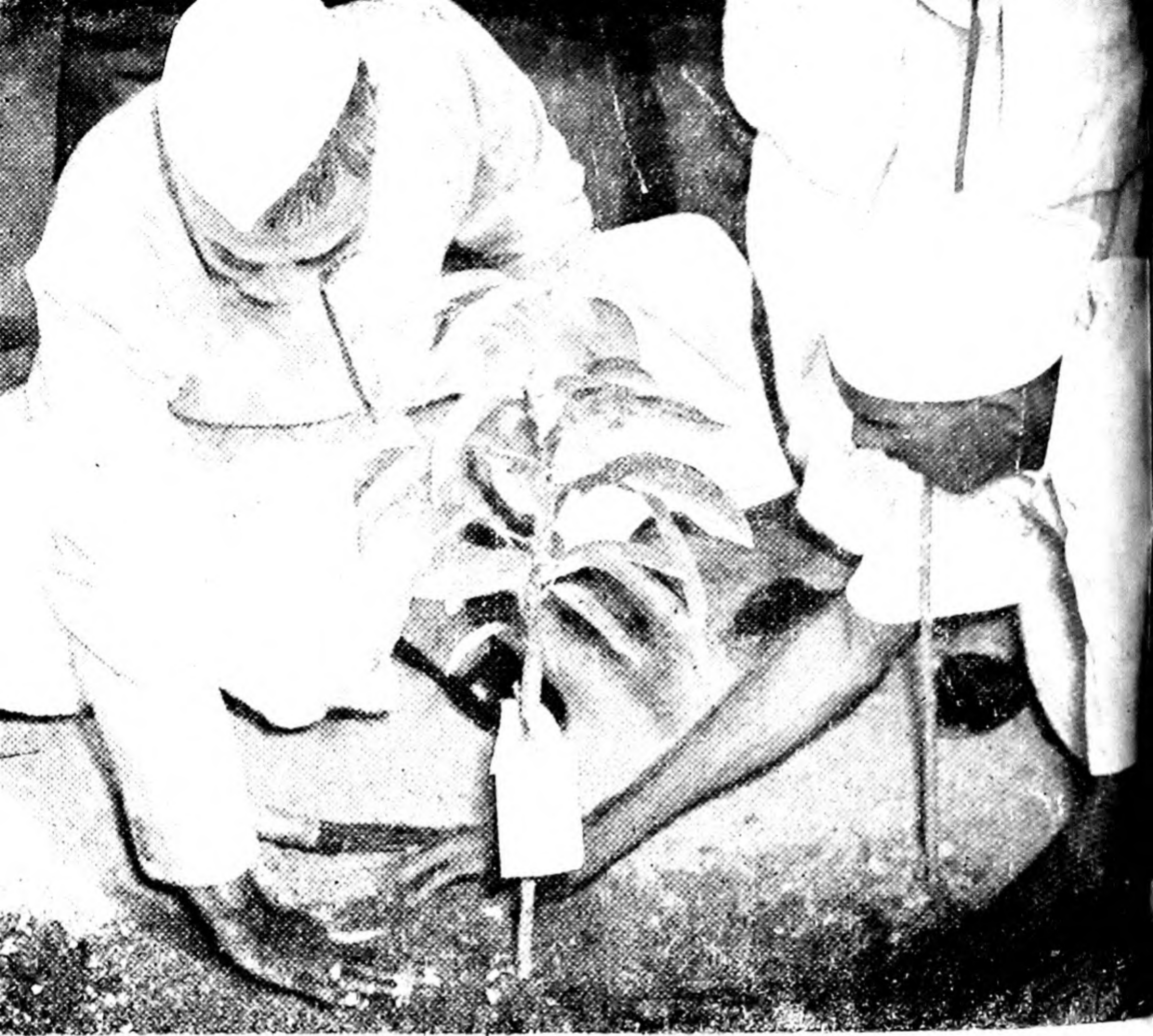
Some useful and interesting publications have been brought out by the Ministry. *The Directory of Educational, Scientific, Literary and Cultural Organizations in India* and the corresponding reports of the work done by such societies were important publications. The Quarterly Bulletin is regularly published and well received.

The History of Philosophy (Eastern and Western) is sponsored by the Ministry to which sixty eminent scholars of various nations have contributed. The Government is also taking steps to collect material for a history of the freedom movement in India. A committee with Dr. Tara Chand as chairman has been appointed for this purpose.

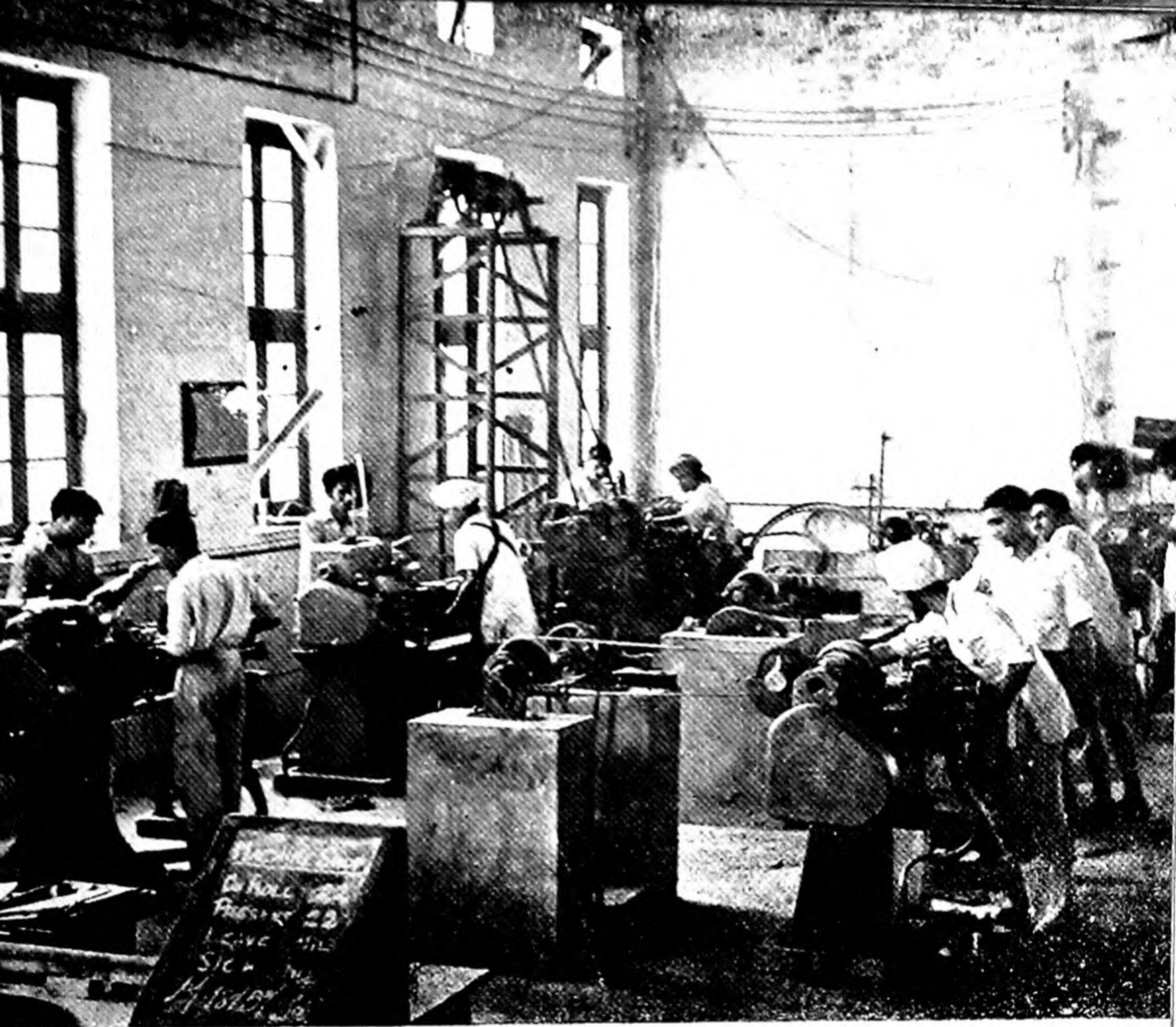
Under the series *Facilities for Advanced Studies*



Presidential procession
on Republic Day



President Rajendra Prasad inaugurates "Vana Mahotsava" (Tree Planting Week) at Rajghat



The Vocational Training Institute at Nilokheri, a township for displaced persons



Mobile health van for service in isolated villages

Abroad the following pamphlets have been brought out :

1. *Architecture*
2. *Public Health*
3. *Pharmacy*
4. *Social and Welfare Work*
5. *Teachers' Training.*

Overseas Information Bureau

The Overseas Information Bureau which has three sections, namely, information service, publications and library, had to shoulder an enormous responsibility. The visitors seeking advice and information numbered 360, while 3,500 enquiries were received.

A pamphlet entitled *General Information about the USA* has been printed and two other pamphlets *Electrical Engineering* and *Veterinary Science* will be ready shortly. The pamphlet *Our Students Abroad* is under preparation.

The library of the Overseas Information Bureau distributed literature regarding foreign universities and institutions to the twenty-three student advisory organizations in the country. These organizations are thus equipped with the necessary material to advise candidates in their respective areas. The Overseas Information Library also distributed to Indian institutions gift books and other literature received from abroad.

Indian National Commission

The Indian National Commission which comprises three sub-commissions, one each for education, science and culture, has decided to set up a committee to examine text-books and ascertain whether they conform to the criteria laid down by UNESCO. It also seeks to improve the quality of text-books with a view to increasing national solidarity, international understanding and consciousness of world citizenship.

The Commission has appointed a committee to prepare a list of books in Indian languages suitable for translation into foreign languages. It has also taken necessary action regarding the compilation and publication of a national bibliography.

The Indian National Commission intends to place before the fifth General Conference of UNESCO the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi as the greatest exponent of peace, non-violence and international understanding.

The Indian delegation to the fourth session of the General Conference held in Paris was led by Professor Radhakrishnan. The delegation actively participated in the deliberations of the Conference. From time to time UNESCO has invited several Indians to serve on expert committees.

Recruitment of Teachers

The Government of India at the request of respective Governments have selected eight Indian teachers

to work in Afghan schools and four Indian teachers to work in Singapore schools.

Dr. C. Kunhan Raja, Professor of Sanskrit, University of Madras, has been appointed for a period of one year Professor of Sanskrit in the Institute of Languages run by the Anjuman-i-Iran Shanshi, Teheran.

National Archives

The Department received for custody 3,346 bundles and fifty bound volumes of records. In addition, it acquired 2,836 bundles and 2,151 volumes of records belonging to the former Political Department.

The Department also acquired for custody a number of interesting manuscripts in Sanskrit and Persian dealing with various historical topics. The National Archives flattened, cleaned and rehabilitated 197,469 sheets of documents, bound 374 rare books and manuscripts, microfilmed 6,000 pages of manuscripts and prepared 1,472 enlarged prints. Among them were birch-bark manuscripts belonging to the famous Gilgit collection. The publication *Indian Travels of Thave-nots and Careri* was well received. The Archives also issued *Indian Archives*, a special number of the quarterly journal of the Indian Historical Records Commission. Other publications include the proceedings of the Indian Historical Records Commission (25th session, Delhi) and Resolutions of the first twenty-five sessions of the Indian Historical Records Commission.

All India Council for Technical Education

The All India Council for Technical Education, at its meeting held in April 1949, appointed a committee to collaborate with a small committee of the Inter-University Board to review the position of technical education at the universities and evolve general principles for degree courses in engineering and technological subjects.

A small committee of the Council was set up to examine the suggestion regarding the establishment of a National Technical University to which may be affiliated the proposed Higher Technical Institute, the Indian School of Mines and Geology at Dhanbad, the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore, etc.

The All India Board of Technical Studies made considerable progress during the year, especially in the preparation of the All India Schemes of Technical Education in the various branches of Technology, Commerce and Applied Arts.

Archaeology

During 1949-50, the Archaeological Department looked after the conservation of several ancient monuments, viz., the Red Fort and Qutab at Delhi, the Taj at Agra (UP), Son Bhandar caves at Rajgir (Bihar), Tomb of Sher Shah at Sassaram (Bihar), Sibdole Temple at Sibsagar (Assam), Khandagiri and Udayagiri caves at Anantagupta (Orissa), Kailasanatha Temple at Conjeeveram (Madras) and Gole Gumbad at Bijapur (Bombay).

From January 4, 1950 the Department also took over the conservation of gardens attached to historical monuments in Delhi from the administrative control of the CPWD. It is proposed to take over other archaeological gardens outside Delhi.

The Chitaldurg district was surveyed and the excavation work in Sisupalgarh continued during 1949-50.

With the adoption of the new Constitution, all monuments of national importance in the various states have been taken over by the Archaeological Department. A preliminary survey of the states has been undertaken.

In an exhibition organized by M. Raymond Burnier under the auspices of Indian Embassy in the USA, eighty photographs of medieval Indian sculpture were displayed at several centres.

Anthropological Research

During 1949-50, field parties were sent to Travancore, Bihar and the Abor Hills in Assam.

The Travancore party studied the somatometric characters including the body measurements of the different tribes, particularly of the Kannikars, Uralis, Malapantarams, Muthuvans, Paliyans and Kuravas in order to find out the racial affinities and the basic South Indian somatometric characters of the tribes.

A project has been sponsored and financed by UNESCO for community studies that will contribute to the solution of communal and racial tensions existing in many parts of the world. Under this scheme the Director and two Research Associates of the Department of Anthropology visited Paris in May 1949 to receive training in psychological techniques. On his arrival in India, the Director made the preliminary arrangements necessary to carry out the UNESCO project on a community basis in India. A site about forty miles away from Calcutta in Sarisa Union has been finally selected as the centre of the work. The camp has been fully established and a start made with the work.

Indian Council of Cultural Relations

The Government decided in 1949 to convert the existing Indo-Iranian Cultural Committee into a body with a far wider range of activities and designate it the Indian Council for Cultural Relations. The Council is a non-official body but has the active support of the Government. It is devoted to the strengthening of India's cultural contacts with the Middle East, including Turkey and the Far East.

Advanced Studies Abroad

During 1949-50, seven scholars were sent abroad, six with state scholarships and one with a Central scholarship. Three scholars are still to be sent by the Centre and two by the states. Up to December 1949, 333 scholars with Central and 244 with state scholarships completed

LIBRARY, SRINAGAR

their studies and came home. Of these 386 have been employed.

Training Institutions

From the Central Institute of Education, sixty-one students passed the B.T. and eight the M.Ed. examination in April 1948. In July 1949, 80 students were admitted to the B.T., and twenty to the M.Ed. classes.

In pursuance of the Central scheme of introducing B.Sc. and B.T. classes in Domestic Science, the new B.Sc. and B.T. classes will be started at Lady Irwin College from this term. The college will be affiliated to the Delhi University.

Social Welfare Fellowship

Under the programme of the Social Activities Division of the United Nations Organization, nineteen fellowships were awarded last year to Indian candidates to observe social welfare work in overseas. The United Nations defrayed the travel expenses of nine fellows while the Government of India paid for the rest.

For 1950-51, twenty-five fellowships have been allocated to India and the Government of India has already sent its recommendations to the United Nations Secretariat.

Central College of Karnatic Music

The Central College of Karnatic Music at Madras

was opened in 1949 with an initial strength of forty students in the fourth year class of the *Vidwan* course. The state governments are responsible for pre-graduate training.

Central National Museum

The Indian Art Exhibition which was held in Government House in 1948-49 has become the nucleus of the Indian National Museum. It is located at present in Government House.

It is proposed to extend and develop the National Museum. The appeal made to this end by the Ministry evoked warm response and a number of princes and other private collectors, museums and state governments have agreed to loan or donate to the National Museum valuable art treasures now in their possession.

National Cultural Trust

Owing to financial stringency, the establishment of the National Cultural Trust had to be postponed. The Government has, however, taken preliminary action for the formation of the three Academies of Art, Literature and Dancing.

Accordingly, an All India Art Conference was convened by the Government of India at Calcutta in August 1949. Eminent artists, art critics and representatives of state governments were present. One of the recommendations regarding the Central Art Advisory Committee has already been implemented.

To celebrate the inauguration of the Indian Republic a dance-drama recital was organized by the Ministry of Education at New Delhi. Shrimati Rukmini Devi, President of the Kalakshetra at Adyar, Madras, presented Kalidasa's "Kumara Sambhava" with a party of Kalakshetra artistes.

Art Scholarship

In order to encourage artists and to propagate art in rural areas, the Government has awarded eight scholarships of the value of Rs. 2,500 each in an open competition held at the Government School of Arts at Calcutta.

Eastern Higher Technological Institute

The Selection Committee has interviewed at different centres abroad forty-three candidates for the posts of Heads of Departments for the Eastern Higher Technological Institute. Dr. E. Weingarten, a German technologist, has joined as the Head of the Department of Engineering.

Sufficient equipment for the college workshops has been obtained from German reparation stocks and some more has been acquired from the Director-General of Disposals.

The site for this Institute has been selected and the necessary staff appointed. It is hoped that the Institute will start functioning from August 1950.

Central Film Unit

During 1949-50, the film library of the Central Bureau of Education purchased 684 films and filmstrips bringing the total stock in the library to over 1,000 films. The Bureau sent 1,542 films and filmstrips on loan to various institutions in the country. There has been an addition of 200 new members to the library.

The Ministry is taking steps to promote and encourage the production of national educational films. A list of twenty-three subjects was sent to Indian film manufacturers interested in such projects.

The Central Film Unit has taken up the preparation of a Union catalogue of educational films and film strips in the various film libraries of both the Central and state governments.

The Ministry has issued a printed catalogue of films and film strips in its possession. Two supplements were subsequently issued.

Basic Education

The Ministry spent Rs. 1,350,000 during 1949-50 to promote basic education in the states. It was decided to calculate the grant on the basis of the number of children between the ages of six to eleven in each state.

Social Education for Adults

At the State Education Ministers' Conference

held at New Delhi in February 1949, it was agreed that the Education Ministry would distribute Rs. 9.1 million among the states to enable them to implement the social education schemes based on the model plan proposed by the Government of India. The social education schemes of the state governments were scrutinized and approved. Owing to financial stringency, however, the Central Government were able to spend only Rs. 5.96 million on adult social education.

Scientific Manpower

Of the interim recommendations of the Scientific Manpower Committee, the Government has approved three schemes designed to improve the scientific manpower resources of the country, viz., the scheme of research training, and the scheme of improvement and expansion of facilities for post-graduate education and research in universities. These schemes have been put into operation. Under the industrial training scheme, 250 senior stipends, each of the value of Rs. 150 per month, and 200 junior stipends, each of the value of seventy-five rupees per month, all tenable for a period of two years, have been awarded to students of engineering and technology to undergo a period of practical training in industrial concerns, government departments, etc., and thus to acquire the necessary practical experience for gainful employment. Under the research scholarships scheme, fifty senior research scholarships of the value of Rs. 200 per month and 150 junior scholarships of the value of a hundred

rupees per month, all tenable for a period of three years have been awarded to various universities and research organizations in the country to enable young research workers to engage in research for stated periods and thus add to the scientific research capital of the country. For the improvement and expansion of post-graduate educational research facilities in universities, grants amounting to about two million rupees have been given to eight universities covering physics, biochemistry, botany, geology, zoology, mathematics and statistics, physiology and geography. A grant has also been given for the creation of a post-graduate department of geophysics at one of the Indian universities.

IN THE COUNTRY'S DEFENCE

THE past year has been one of continued progress for the Ministry of Defence and the Armed Forces HQ, which together constitute the organ of defence of the Government of India.

India's comparatively young Armed Forces are to-day serving her very well indeed.

When the country became a sovereign democratic Republic, the Government of India altered the order of precedence in respect of the three Services to the Army, Navy and Air Force instead of following the British tradition of giving precedence to the Navy.

With the inauguration of the new constitution on January 26, 1950, the use of the prefix 'Royal,' wherever it occurred in the designation of a service, a regiment, a corps or a unit of the Armed Forces, was discontinued. Similarly, the expression 'His Majesty's Ship' before the names of vessels of the Navy was dropped.

From January 26, 1950, three gallantry decorations, namely, Param Vir Chakra, Maha Vir Chakra and Vir Chakra were introduced. A fourth award, Asoka Chakra, will be conferred in recognition of acts of courage other than those in combat with the enemy, for example, in maintaining law and order.

Armaments Production

The country desires to become self-sufficient in armaments; thus the planned programme of production in ordnance factories was carried out in full during the past year. In addition to normal production, a great deal of experimental work was done in manufacturing new stores for the three Services. Two factories which had ceased production were started again after the war. Moreover, progress is being maintained with the re-opening of two other ordnance factories, where manufacture of components has been started.

A prototype-cum-machine tool factory is being constructed. The plant for this factory is being obtained from abroad and the building work is progressing satisfactorily.

Military Science

In order to meet the country's defence requirements, a Defence Science Organisation has been created and a Scientific Adviser appointed to the Defence Ministry. In this connection, the Government has set up a Policy Board and an Advisory Committee.

The former is concerned with the wider aspects of defence science and policy, integration of military and scientific thought, and planning of defence research as a whole, taking into account the industrial resources of the country.

The functions of the latter are to consider the technical and scientific aspects of Service requirements, to keep in close contact with research in the technical establishments, to initiate basic research in relation to defence science in the Service laboratories, universities and other institutions in collaboration with them, and to keep in touch with the scientific and industrial advancement in the country generally. Sub-committees will later be formed for specialized subjects, such as ballistics, electronics, explosives and chemical warfare.

A Defence Science Laboratory was started in the buildings of the National Physical Laboratory in Delhi recently. There is also a proposal for the early formation of a centre for the study of military science under the Directorate of Military Training.

A Psychological Research Organization, on the lines

recommended by a committee appointed to examine the system of selection of officer cadets in the three Services, has been created as part of the Defence Science Organization.

Selection

Selection will depend on a combination of a competitive examination held by the Union Public Service Commission and psychological and other tests carefully worked out by the Services Boards, thereby ensuring a just and proper selection.

With a view to making the Army representative of all sections of the people irrespective of caste or creed, the system of class composition based on fixed percentages and the distinction between the so-called martial and non-martial classes have been abolished. Recruitment has now been thrown open to all and is governed strictly by competitive merit and physical fitness.

Indianization

The withdrawal of the vast majority of British officers, who had hitherto occupied important positions in the Army, created a vacuum which at first appeared impossible to fill.

Indians had at that time no experience whatever of higher commands and higher staff appointments, but young officers, who were called upon to fill these posts at short notice, have performed their difficult task splendidly. The Army's commitments carried out in

Kashmir and Hyderabad speak well of the organizing and operational abilities of these officers.

The Army has now been almost completely nationalized, the only exception being in the case of a few Britishers with specialized technical knowledge. These British officers will be replaced when Indians with the requisite training are available.

Integration of State Forces

From April 1, 1949, the administrative control of the Indian State Forces passed into the hands of the Indian Army. Units of the ISF will, however, retain their separate entities for some time, and during this transition their training and equipment will be brought to the level of the Indian Army. This is expected to be achieved in about a year's time when complete integration will be effected. During the interim period, the existing conditions of service will apply to ISF personnel. The responsibility for providing officers for these forces will now devolve on the Indian Army.

The Rajpramukhs of Rajasthan, PEPSU and Madhya Bharat will remain heads of their respective State Forces. Officers of the Indian Army, selected by the India Government in consultation with the Rajpramukhs concerned, have been appointed General Officers Commanding in these Unions. Operational control over these forces, however, rests with the GOC-in-C of the Army Command in which the State Union is located.

Army Training

India's Army is not yet self-contained in regard to equipment, but in training it does not differ in any way from the armies of the major powers of the world. Indian officers have been attending institutions for military education in the UK and USA, where they are trained as staff officers and given advanced instruction in technical subjects. The Staff College, which has been re-created at Wellington, trains staff officers for all the three Services.

Last October, work was started in right earnest for the construction of the National Defence Academy at Kharakvasla, near Poona, for the combined basic training of officer cadets of the three Services. This will cost Rs. 58·7 million. The foundation-stone was laid by the Prime Minister.

As the project will take about four years to complete, an experimental Defence Academy has been functioning for a year and a half at Dehra Dun, with a Military Wing and a Joint Services Wing attached to it.

A Reserve Force

In order to build up a reserve force to be called into service in a national emergency, schemes have been taken in hand to raise a Territorial Army and a National Cadet Corps.

Although intended for a second line of defence, the Territorial Army will reinforce the regular army

in an emergency. It will guard the home front, help keep the supply and communication lines open, man the coastal defences and assist the civil administration in preserving internal order.

Besides infantry units, the Territorial Army will have armoured, artillery, engineer, signal and service corps as well as electrical and mechanical engineer corps.

Recruitment to the Territorial Army began in October last and has been organized on an India-wide basis with a target strength of 130,000.

The provincial units recently underwent three-months' training, during which a fairly high standard of military efficiency was achieved.

National Cadet Corps

To stimulate interest in the defence of the country among educated young men, a National Cadet Corps has been raised in all the states, except Hyderabad and Jammu and Kashmir. It is composed of Senior and Junior Divisions for colleges and schools respectively, and a third Division for girls has also been formed.

The Senior Division had a strength of 736 officers and 22,938 cadets and the Junior Division 1,455 officers and 43,650 cadets last June. The Girls' Division had nine officers and 273 cadets.

Besides infantry units, the Senior Division includes

units of the armoured, artillery, engineer, signal, medical and electrical and mechanical engineer corps, which number eighty-seven. Two Air Wing units were constituted for the first time at Bombay and Calcutta on April 1, 1949. Each of these will have a strength of two officers and eighty cadets. Four officers from educational institutions have received training at the Air Force Academies at Jodhpur and Ambala.

The total of Junior Division units is 485, out of which eighteen were selected from nine different states for Air Force training which they received after the summer vacation.

In order to infuse a sense of discipline among the people, the army has initiated a plan of simple military training for civilians. Sponsored by the C-in-C, this voluntary training is given by the state on a 'no-cost' basis.

Servants of the People

Officers and men of the Indian Army have given ample proof that they not only defend the country against external aggression, but also serve the people whose servants they are. Since the termination of hostilities in Jammu and Kashmir they have taken up numerous nation-building activities.

On the food front, it has been a two-pronged drive — growing more and eliminating wastage. Hundreds of acres of land have been brought under cultivation

by the troops in their spare time and thousands of trees have been planted throughout the country.

The army has done a great deal of humanitarian work by way of tending to the needs of uprooted refugees in Kashmir and elsewhere and rehabilitating them. Besides, the army has built a model township of residential quarters exclusively for the use of Jawans and their families at Jullundur Cantonment. In this well planned colony, spread over an area of 90,000 square yards, families of Jawans of all castes and creeds live in the closest comradeship enjoying all the comforts and amenities of life that could reasonably be provided.

Situated in a healthy and congenial environment, this ideal colony maintains a decent standard of living and agrees with the basic principles of Mahatma Gandhi's constructive programme. Appropriately called Jawanabad, this township has been erected as a memorial to those Jawans who laid down their lives fighting for their motherland.

Naval Expansion

India's Navy, with Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Parry as C-in-C, is still a small force, but since the attainment of freedom, the Government has paid special attention to modernizing it.

With a view to developing an effective Navy, the Government has taken in hand a ten-year programme

of expansion. It envisages a task force of three cruisers, including the 7,000-ton 'Delhi' already acquired from the UK, an aircraft-carrier, eight or nine destroyers and minor ships.

India's Navy was reinforced in January last when a flotilla of three modern destroyers—the 'Rajput,' the 'Rana' and the 'Ranjit'—joined the fleet.

Major Training Centre

Cochin and Vizagapatam, both natural harbours, promise to become free India's major naval centres. Bombay will continue to be the main naval base of the IN and the naval stations at Madras and Calcutta may be expanded in the next few years.

Cochin on the west coast is being developed into a major naval training establishment. Gunnery, navigation and anti-submarine schools are to be located on Willingdon Island. The foundation-stone for the permanent buildings to house these schools was laid by the Defence Minister in February last, but meanwhile they are working in temporary accommodation.

As a modern navy cannot be said to be complete without a flying complement, a few Indian officers have been sent to the UK for advanced training in naval aviation. There are others who are being trained at the Air Force Academies at Ambala and Jodhpur. After this training they will learn how to operate naval aircraft and then qualify as pilots.

Arrangements are being made at Cochin for a fleet air arm base. This will start functioning when the first group of trainees in naval aviation has qualified for appointment. The site of the existing aerodrome on Willingdon Island is to be utilized for the construction of the naval air station. An operational flying school and an institution to train men in aircraft maintenance will also form part of this station.

Cochin is ideally situated for the training of naval personnel because its fine harbour and airport are conveniently placed. Signal and electrical schools are to be shifted permanently from Cochin to Jamnagar.

A Naval School was started at Vizagapatam. The Mechanical Training Establishment at Lonavala has been improved and its scope greatly extended.

Both officers and ratings will be trained in these technical institutions and India will no longer need to send her seamen to the UK for higher training.

In order to meet the rising demand for repairs and refit the Bombay dockyard is to be expanded and modernized.

Naval Exercises

The IN Squadron went on a training cruise to Indonesia and Malaya in June and July 1950. Off Singapore it had exercises with the RN and RAF. The Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, took the

opportunity of going to Indonesia on board the flagship 'Delhi'.

Nine Indian ships, including the cruiser and the three destroyers, took part in naval exercises with the East Indies Fleet of the RN off Trincomalee last March. In May, air-sea exercises took place off the west coast in which the Indian naval squadron and bomber and fighter aircraft of the Indian Air Force participated.

The President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, in whom the supreme command of the country's Defence Forces is constitutionally vested, visited the 'Delhi' and the naval establishments in Bombay last April.

Navy Day

For the first time since the achievement of independence, India celebrated Navy Day on December 17, 1949. It was intended to create navy-mindedness among the people.

The RN ensign flying on all Indian ships and shore establishments was replaced by a new Indian naval ensign from January 26, 1950.

Compact Air Force

During the last twelve months, the Indian Air Force has not merely grown a year older, but has witnessed a noteworthy record of all-round progress.

Though yet small, the IAF today is a compact force of no mean striking power for its size, an independent service under its own C-in-C, Air Marshall Ronald Ivelaw-Chapman.

IAF Training

A notable achievement during the year under review has been the inauguration of a new scheme of 'all-through' training. The staff and instructors are now able to teach and supervise the same flight cadets during their entire training, shortening the period of training and producing better results. The Advanced Flying School at Ambala and the Elementary Flying School at Jodhpur are now known as No. 1 and No. 2 Air Force Academies, imparting complete training to pupil pilots. The Initial Training Wing at Coimbatore has been reorganized. It is known as No. 3 Air Force Academy and trains officers for ground duty.

A modern air force is inconceivable without radar, and accordingly a Radar School has been opened. Steps have been taken to secure the latest ground radar equipment and to train a large team of technicians. Officers are also being sent to the UK for specialized signal training.

A Technical Training College has been opened at Jalahalli, near Bangalore, combining the courses of air force engineering for officers and apprentices. In this institution, British experts assist the IAF staff. Further, the Air Navigators' Training School established

at Jodhpur seeks to overcome the present shortage of navigators in the IAF. A Flying Instructors' School and a Paratroopers' School are other links in the chain of IAF training establishments.

To provide IAF pilots with experience in long country flights and in operating from airfields a long way from their bases, flying detachments are being sent to different parts of India. Detachments during the year also carried out 'flag-showing' tours of Eastern India and Assam. Further, one transport aircraft is being sent to the UK every month on courier duty, and three regular IAF freighter services have linked up various air force stations in India.

The IAF organization for the overhaul and major repairs of aircraft has also been remodelled. In order to effect economy in manpower and increase overall efficiency, the Aircraft Repairs Depot and the Aircraft Storage Unit have been combined into the Base Repair Depot at Kanpur.

A number of radio-beacon transmitters have been imported during the year to work in conjunction with radio-radars, now a standard fitting in most of the aircraft, allowing the pilots to steer to the stations from which radio-beacon signals are being sent. These beacons can also be employed in locating the position of an aircraft in the air by taking bearings on two radio-beacons and plotting them on a chart.

The short-term plan of the IAF works project includes the construction of three permanent stations, one of which will be at Agra. This station, when complete, will occupy an area of nearly 2,700 acres with technical and domestic buildings, and also an up-to-date airfield for the use of modern heavy and fast aircraft.

From Wapitis to Vampires in a few years and then Hurricanes, Spitfires and Tempests is a clear proof that the IAF is making good progress.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

LAST year the Ministry of External Affairs opened eleven new Legations and Embassies and a Consulate in foreign countries. Properties were acquired to accommodate Indian Missions in London, Paris, Berne, Cairo, Rangoon, Singapore, New York and Washington, since experience has shown that it is more economical to purchase properties than to rent houses.

The Middle East

With the establishment of the Indian Legation in Baghdad, accreditation of our Ambassador at Cairo concurrently as Minister to Syria, and the appointment of a Commissioner at Aden, India now has diplomatic

relations with most of the important countries of the Middle East. The Government of Yemen desired to establish diplomatic relations with India and sent a delegation to Delhi in July 1949 to negotiate a treaty of friendship and commerce.

Negotiations are being conducted with Egypt for an established treaty as well as a bilateral air agreement. An exchange of letters between the Governments of India and Turkey has been agreed upon for the further promotion of trade. Negotiations are being made for a treaty of friendship and commerce between India and Muscat.

The Secretary to the Indian Legation at Baghdad keeps in touch with Indians in Bahrein and Kuwait who are mostly business men or employees of oil companies.

Arrangements were made for about 15,000 pilgrims to visit the Hedjaz last year, and a special officer was appointed to render assistance to the Muslim pilgrims. Plans have been approved for increased medical facilities for pilgrims.

India and Iran have entered into a treaty of friendship. Pending the conclusion of a bilateral air agreement between the two countries, the previous agreement has been extended for another six months from June 7, 1950. An Iranian Economic Mission visited Delhi in December 1949 to explore the possi-

bilities of trade. The draft of a treaty of commerce and navigation was handed over to the Mission. Negotiations are in progress for a direct wireless agreement and also for the ratification of the Anti-Locust Convention. The Ambassador at Teheran is responsible for the welfare of Indian employees of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company in southern Iran.

A treaty of friendship between India and Afghanistan was signed at Delhi in January 1950. A treaty of trade and commerce was signed at Kabul in April 1950. A direct wireless telegraph agreement between the two countries was signed in Kabul in December 1949, and the service was inaugurated in Bombay in January 1950. The Deputy Minister of External Affairs visited Afghanistan last year to participate in the Afghan 'Jashan' celebrations. For this occasion Indian hockey and football teams also went and an exhibition of Indian paintings was held at Kabul.

Attempts were continued during the year to resolve all outstanding issues with Pakistan by friendly negotiation or mediation. The most important event was the Nehru-Liaquat Pact which was signed at Delhi in April 1950. This was followed by the Indian Prime Minister's courtesy visit to Karachi. It is hoped that India's repeated gestures of goodwill will soon bring about the desired change in the attitude of Pakistan and that the outstanding issues will now be solved amicably.

South East Asia and the Far East

The Government of Ceylon enforced the Indian and Pakistan Resident (Citizenship) Act on August 5, 1949. Indians in Ceylon, who are eligible to be registered as citizens of Ceylon, are required to apply within two years. A new system of sending remittances from Ceylon on the basis of permits was introduced from January 1, 1950.

At the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference held in Ceylon in January 1950, India agreed to grant a short term loan of £1,000,000 to Burma. An Indian delegation recently visited Rangoon and held discussions with the Government of Burma regarding the basis for the payment of compensation to Indian landowners displaced under the Burmese Nationalization Act. So far about 13,000 Indian nationals rendered destitute by the activities of insurgents have been repatriated from Burma. The Government of India has spent approximately Rs. 900,000 for this purpose. The displaced Indian employees of the Burma Government are being given assistance of various kinds to find employment. By November 13, 1949, 1,034 of these had been employed by the Government of India.

Negotiations are being pursued between India and Thailand for a bilateral air agreement and a treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation. Meanwhile, an Indian company has been given temporary authorization to operate an air service to Bangkok and beyond.

The Consulate at Songkhla in south Thailand has been closed down as a measure of economy.

Internal disturbances continue in Malaya. The vast majority of Indians in Malaya have kept away from the Malayan terrorist activities, though some have been detained under the Emergency Regulations. Many Indians have been repatriated with their dependents to India at the cost of the Malayan authorities.

The Indian Consulate-General in Batavia has been raised to the status of an Embassy. Rajkumari Amrit Kaur represented the Government of India at the Indonesian Freedom Celebrations and Dr. Soekarno was present at the inauguration of the Indian Republic.

The Indian Consulate at Saigon has been raised to a Consulate-General. The Indian Consul-General has succeeded in persuading the French passport authorities to abolish the practice of taking fingerprints of Indians arriving in Indo-China.

In October 1949, the Central People's Government was proclaimed the lawful Government of China. The Government of India accorded *de jure* recognition to the new Chinese Government in December 1949. Diplomatic relations have been re-established between India and China, and Sri K. M. Panikkar has again been appointed India's Ambassador in China.

In response to requests from Japanese children, the

Prime Minister sent an elephant together with a message of goodwill to the children of Japan.

In November 1949, an Indian Consulate-General was established at Manila. An air agreement was signed between India and the Philippines and a treaty of friendship is under consideration.

The Colonial Government of Hong Kong has been asked to restore pre-war conditions for the entry of Indians into Hong Kong, and efforts are being made to remove the restrictions imposed during the war.

Tibet, Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan

Last year an Indian Political Officer paid an official visit to Lhasa for the first time. On the other hand, a Tibetan Trade Mission returning from China, America and Britain stopped at Delhi to discuss matters of trade.

A Scientific and Cultural Mission was sent by India to Nepal in the summer of 1949. A similar Mission visited India from Nepal in the first quarter of 1950. A new treaty is expected to be concluded with Nepal in the near future. The Maharaja of Nepal visited Delhi in February 1950.

In June 1949, the Maharaja of Sikkim wrote to the Political Officer seeking the assistance of the Government of India in the administration of his State. Accordingly, the Political Officer took over the adminis-

tration. Subsequently, an officer of the Government of India took charge as Dewan. On the recommendation of the Dewan, who was on loan to the Maharaja of Sikkim, the Government of India agreed to grant funds to meet the cost of a land revenue settlement and a forest survey in Sikkim.

Bhutan and India entered into a new treaty of friendship in August 1949. The Government of Bhutan agreed to be guided by the Government of India in regard to its external relations, while the Government of India undertook not to interfere in the internal administration of Bhutan. As a measure of goodwill, the Government of India ceded to Bhutan the territory known as Dewangiri and raised the annual subsidy to Rs. 500,000.

Assam

To improve the administration of the inaccessible tribal areas in Assam, a new administrative centre was established at Laimakru in the Abor Hills district, and it is proposed to open another centre at Nizamghat in the Mishmi Hills district. Forty-five schools were opened at Pasighat.

Europe

An Indian Legation was opened at Lisbon in November 1949.

In June 1949, the people of Chandernagore, a French colony in India, voted by an overwhelming majority

for a merger with the Indian Union. By a treaty, Chandernagore has been transferred to India. The Government of India has requested the French Government to make such arrangements for a referendum as will ensure a free and fair vote in their four southern settlements.

An Indian Embassy was opened at the Hague in August 1949.

Diplomatic relations were established with Austria Denmark and Finland at Legation level. The Indian Minister at Berne has been accredited concurrently to Austria and a Vice-Consulate was set up at Vienna pending the appointment of a separate Minister. At the same time, the Indian Minister to Sweden was accredited concurrently to Denmark and Finland.

At the invitation of the Allied High Command at Bonn, the Government of India has accredited the head of its Military Mission in Germany as Chief of the Indian Mission to the Allied High Command.

The Indian Ambassador in France has been accredited as Minister to Norway. A temporary air agreement has been signed between India and Norway.

India entered into a provisional air agreement with Switzerland in June 1949. Last December, the Government of India through its Minister in Berne signed an agreement on the Red Cross Convention.

The Indian High Commissioner in Britain performs most of the agency functions barring a few which still remain with the Commonwealth Relations Office in London. The question of taking over this residual work also is under consideration. In July 1949, India's High Commissioner in Britain was accredited concurrently as India's Ambassador to Ireland. Owing to financial stringency no staff has been appointed so far for the Embassy in Dublin.

USA and Canada

The Indian Prime Minister's visit to the United States as President Truman's guest has been universally hailed as one of the most important events of the year.

In October 1949, the Indian Prime Minister paid a visit to Canada at the invitation of the Canadian Government. Efforts are being made to secure an annual immigration quota for Indian nationals.

India has signed an agreement under the provisions of the Fulbright Act. This Act provides for the financing and execution of educational and cultural programmes for the mutual benefit of both countries. The agreement makes provision for an expenditure not exceeding \$400,000 annually in rupees from funds realized by the sale of American surplus property in India. Negotiations are in progress for a treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation between India and the United States.

South America

The Commercial Secretary to the Indian Embassy in Brazil looks after India's trade interests in Peru, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador and French Guiana.

The Indian Ambassador in the Argentine presented his credentials on June 23, 1949. By an agreement between the two countries, the Argentine will supply wheat in exchange for Indian jute.

The jurisdiction of the Commercial Counsellor at Buenos Aires has been extended to Uruguay, Paraguay, Bolivia and Chile. In October 1949, the Indian Ambassador in the Argentine was accredited as Indian Minister to Chile.

Africa

The Ethiopian Minister to India has been in New Delhi for some time and the Indian Minister recently left for Addis Ababa.

The failure of the Exchange Bank of India and Africa Ltd. has ruined many African depositors in East Africa. As a special case the Government of India sanctioned Rs. 100,000 to enable the Indian Commissioner in East Africa to make *ex-gratia* payments to the African sufferers as well as to deserving Indian depositors.

During the past year, the position of Indians in the Union of South Africa has deteriorated still further.

In implementing its policy of 'apartheid,' the Union Government is opening separate telephone booths, post offices, entrances to railway stations, aerodromes, etc., for Europeans and non-Europeans respectively. In February 1950, preliminary talks were held by the representatives of India, Pakistan and South Africa in Cape Town to explore a mutually acceptable basis of discussion at a Round Table Conference, in accordance with the resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

The scheme of cultural scholarships for Indian and Asian students as well as for those of certain African countries for study in India was inaugurated in 1949. The scheme aims at fostering cultural and friendly relations. Seventy scholarships were sanctioned, but only sixty students could be selected. Of these fifty-three actually arrived in India.

Australia and New Zealand

An agreement between Australia and India relating to air services came into force in July 1949. There are about 1,200 Indians in New Zealand. They are mostly farmers, shopkeepers and professional people. They enjoy equality of citizenship and do not suffer from any disability on account of race or colour.

The land tenure policy of the Fiji Government is detrimental to the interests of Indian agriculturists in that country. These difficulties are now engaging the attention of the Government of India. Meanwhile,

another steamship, "Sirsa," has been put on the India-Fiji run in order to provide better accommodation and travelling facilities for the Fiji Indians.

Publicity Posts

At present there are nineteen publicity posts, namely, at Ankara, Baghdad, Djakarta, Buenos Aires, Cairo, Canberra, Dacca, Karachi, Kabul, Lahore, London, Nairobi, Ottawa, Paris, Rangoon, Singapore, Teheran, Tokyo and Washington.

The Ministry's multiple address broadcasts of news in Morse to Missions abroad kept them informed of the latest developments in India. These broadcasts were made through the Overseas Communications Service. Increasing attention is being paid to the special requirements of different regions, e.g., the Middle East, South-East Asia and the Far East and suitable material is being sent to these regions. These broadcasts are made twice daily and are at present picked up by nineteen Missions abroad. Copies of the broadcasts are sent by air to those Missions which are not able to pick up the broadcasts.

In addition, pamphlets, magazines and films suitable for projecting India abroad have been distributed through Indian Missions, while libraries of books on India have been set up in some of them.

An Indian Council of Cultural Relations has been established in New Delhi, and branches of this organi-

zation have been opened in Egypt, Turkey and Iran to foster cultural relations between India and the Middle East.

The Asian Relations Organization, established at New Delhi, is intended to bring the Asian nations together for their social, economic and political advancement. The Government of India contributed Rs. 15,000 in 1949-50 towards the expenses of the organization.

In addition, every assistance has been given to well known Indian dancers and artists visiting foreign countries.

International Conferences

By virtue of its position and status and its many-sided interest in international co-operation, India has been obliged to belong to numerous international organizations and was represented at sixteen international conferences during the year.

The Indian Delegation made a substantial contribution to the deliberations of the General Assembly of the United Nations. Particular mention may be made of India's share in the Assembly's decision regarding the disposal of the former Italian colonies. Most of India's suggestions on this subject were accepted and the Draft Constitution proposed by the Indian delegation formed part of the resolution adopted by the Assembly. India's contribution to the solution of ques-

tions relating to trusteeship and non-self-governing territories was also widely appreciated.

From January 1, 1950, India became a member of the Security Council for a period of two years and was appointed for three years a member of the Special Committee to examine information regarding non-self-governing territories.

From January 1949, India was elected to the Economic and Social Council for a term of three years. At the tenth session, held in February 1950, Shri Ramaswami Mudaliar was elected Vice-President of the Council. As a result of continuous efforts, the Government of India has been able to secure greater Indian representation in the higher groups of the United Nations Secretariat. Shri S. Lall, Secretary to the Ministry of Labour, was recently appointed to one of the eight posts of Assistant Secretaries-General.

THE WAY TO RECOVERY

IN November 1949, the Ministry of Finance was reorganized. It now has two departments, one to deal with revenue and expenditure and the other with economic affairs.

Up to the end of January 1950, the Income-Tax Investigation Commission disposed of 116 cases. A concealed income of Rs. 33,100,000 was detected. The tax to be levied on this income was estimated at about Rs. 22,500,000.

On April 1, 1949, there were 341,000 undecided assessment cases. A successful drive for the clearance of

these arrears of assessment was undertaken. By the end of December 1949, 175,000 cases had been cleared.

The most important legislative enactment passed during 1949 was the Taxation Laws (Extension to Merged States and Amendment) Act, 1949. It is a comprehensive law which with suitable modifications extends the relevant Indian Acts to the merged states. It also empowers the Income-Tax Investigation Commission to submit interim reports to the Government, to call upon banks, companies and individuals to furnish information in their possession which is likely to be useful to the Commission, and also to render immunity from prosecution and to authorize officials to seize account books, make inventories, etc.

Revenue of Merged States

The Central Board of Revenue has taken over the administration of subjects relating to Central revenue, including opium, in most of the merged states. The financial administration of the states, which still continue to exist as separate units, has been taken over by the Centre.

The Hirakud Project

In order to secure financial control over the Hirakud Project a separate organization has been set up under a Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer with headquarters at Sambalpur.

New Currency Notes and Coins

On January 26, 1950, one rupee currency notes and

currency notes of the Reserve Bank of India of the denominations of 2, 5, 10 and 100 were issued in a new design. The main feature of the new design is that the King's portrait has been replaced by the Asoka pillar. The new rupee, half-rupee and quarter-rupee coins will have the Lion Capital of the Asoka pillar on the face and ears of corn on the reverse. The Asoka Bull will appear on two anna, one anna and half anna and the Asoka Horse on the single pice coins.

Rehabilitation and Industrial Finance

The Rehabilitation Finance Administration has branches at Calcutta and Bombay and a sub-branch at Lucknow. In June 1949, another sub-branch was opened at Nagpur. For the convenience of displaced persons the Simla branch was shifted to Karnal. More details will be found under this head in the chapter on Rehabilitation.

The Industrial Finance Corporation sanctioned advances of Rs. 46,700,000. It issued bonds amounting to forty-eight million rupees. The Reserve Bank of India Act was amended to enable the Industrial Finance Corporation to entrust the issue and management of its bonds and debentures to the Reserve Bank.

Banking

An Inter-Dominion Conference on Banking was held at Lahore in April 1949. The decisions of the Conference were ratified by both the Governments. These decisions covered commercial banks as well as

co-operative institutions in East and West Punjab. It is expected that the agreement will facilitate the transfer of accounts in banks, the removal of records and surplus assets and the settlement of dues in co-operative institutions.

In consequence of the failure of certain banks in West Bengal, the government of that state appointed a committee to devise effective measures for the expeditious liquidation of banks. The recommendations of the committee were examined and it was decided to enact legislation for the purpose. As the matter was urgent, the Banking Companies (Amendment) Ordinance was promulgated in September 1949.

The Government of India has appointed a Rural Banking Enquiry Committee to consider measures to extend banking facilities to rural areas. The report of the Committee is expected shortly.

During the past year, the Internal Finance Division received 387 applications for the issue of capital amounting to about Rs. 785 million as against 482 applications for Rs. 1,670 million in 1948. Out of the applications received last year, 227 were from industrial companies for the issue of capital amounting to about Rs. 477 million, and 160 non-industrial companies applied for a total capital of Rs. 308 million.

Cabinet Economic Committee

The Secretariat of the Cabinet Economic Committee

has been located in the Department of Economic Affairs for the present. A National Income Unit has been set up. An Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. Mahalanobis is conducting an investigation into the national income of the country.

In July 1949, a meeting of Commonwealth Finance Ministers was held in London. A new agreement was arrived at regarding the release of sterling from and the convertibility of the sterling balances. It was agreed to continue the Indo-Pakistan Payments Agreement with certain modifications.

International Fund and Bank

The annual meetings of the Governors of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank were held in Washington in September 1949, and the Indian representative was elected chairman for the ensuing year.

Devaluation

Following the devaluation of the pound sterling, the Indian rupee was devalued in the same ratio, the exchange rate of 1s. 6d. for a rupee being maintained. Pakistan decided not to devalue its rupee which resulted in a virtual suspension of trade and payments between the two countries.

The negotiations with the International Bank resulted in two loan agreements for thirty-five million dollars and ten million dollars for railway development and

land reclamation respectively and a third loan of twenty-five million dollars for the Bokaro Thermal Project.

A delegation from Britain visited New Delhi early this year. Questions relating mainly to the supply of scarce commodities, food and raw material were discussed.

Customs and Excise

At present there are customs houses at Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and Cochin and collectorates of Central excise at Madras, Bombay, Delhi, Allahabad, Calcutta and Shillong. There are nearly 22,000 employees in the customs and Central excise departments, including 300 gazetted officers. The staff has increased because of the merger of the former Indian states with provinces, or of their constitution as Centrally administered areas and also because greater vigilance was needed on the Pondicherry-Karaikal frontier. The customs and excise administrations of the continuing states have been taken over by the Centre.

The integration of the former Indian states has raised a number of problems relating to the reorganization of field charges on a more rational basis, the absorption of the staff taken over from the states, the development of revenue sources in those areas, and the rationalization of the land customs arrangements.

The sanctioned strength of the income-tax department is ten Commissioners, eighty-six Assistant Com-

missioners and 811 Income-Tax Officers. The Central Board of Revenue is considering the question of increasing the staff chiefly because of the increase of work resulting from the integration of former Indian states.

Opium

There are three distinct belts of opium cultivation, the Ghazipur Agency, Rajasthan-Madhya Bharat and Himachal Pradesh. Of these, only the Ghazipur Agency was previously under the Government of India. With the financial integration of the states, the control over the cultivation and manufacture of opium in Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat and Himachal Pradesh will be taken over by the Central Government. The opium manufacture at the factories of Ghazipur and Neemuch amounted to about 220 tons, out of which about 35 tons were exported to Britain. The Government of India is considering the possibility of exporting opium for medical and scientific purposes to hard currency areas.

Presses and Mints

The Currency Note Press, the Stamp Press and the Central Stamp Store are located at Nasik Road. They print the Government of India and Reserve Bank notes, postal and other stamps, excise banderols and petrol coupons. Like the mints, these presses take such work from foreign governments as may be permitted by the Government of India. Machinery has been ordered for the photogravure process of printing. This process of printing will turn out postage stamps which will be more attractive in colour and clearer in detail. Three officers

of these presses have gone to Britain for training in the photogravure process of printing.

A modern mint is being constructed at Alipore at an approximate cost of twenty million rupees.

The workmen in the government mints have all along been temporary. A permanent cadre has now been created for a thousand workers in each of the two mints. As a result of the financial integration of the Union, the Hyderabad mint has been taken over by the Central Government.

National Savings

There is a central office of the National Savings Organization at Simla and there are organizations in the states under state supervision.

Audit

Under the Constitution, the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India is responsible for the auditing of the entire expenditure of the Union and state governments. The appropriation accounts and the audit reports presented by him constitute the most important means of securing effective parliamentary control over the whole range of the Government's financial transactions. The Comptroller and Auditor-General is at present engaged in reorganizing the Indian Audit and Accounts Department in order to raise its standard to that of the most advanced democratic governments. In Britain he has an office for the audit of Indian accounts.

It is expected that very soon he will undertake on the spot a thorough review of the machinery of accounting and audit of India's foreign expenditure. He will then be able to reorganize this machinery for greater efficiency.

In May 1950, Dr. John Matthai resigned as Minister of Finance. Shri C. D. Deshmukh was appointed Minister of Finance. He took over the portfolio early in June 1950.

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS

AS the scheme for an All India Medical Institute did not materialize, it was decided to upgrade some of the existing institutions. A small committee set up to look into this question recommended the upgrading of various institutions and dividing them into three groups. The first category of institutions was to be upgraded immediately and the rest after further investigation. Accordingly, Rs. 300,000 were paid in 1949-50 to the Tata Memorial Hospital in Bombay for the development of the Cancer Research and Teaching Centre and Rs. 100,000 were given to the Delhi University to construct a hostel for the Tuberculosis Institute. A provision of Rs. 675,000

has been made for 1950-51 to meet the expenditure on the upgrading of the Tata Memorial Hospital in Bombay and six other institutions.

To meet the need of trained nurses for development schemes, the Ministry of Health continues to send certified nurses for post-graduate training abroad.

At the request of the Government of India, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund offered thirty-five fellowships to Indian nationals during 1949 for higher training in medical and allied subjects. The candidates selected by the Central Selection Board have gone abroad for training. Candidates have also been interviewed for the thirty fellowships available for 1950 and the final selection will soon be made.

Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital

The Central Government has decided to take over the Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital. So far this college was open to women students only.

A committee appointed by the governing body of the institution made certain recommendations for the improvement of the institution. Accordingly, a sum of Rs. 1,625,000 has been provided in the budget for 1950-51.

The Delhi University has started a diploma course in tuberculosis. A preliminary grant has been sanc-

tioned for the establishment of a tuberculosis institute. The foundation stone for the building of this institute was laid by the Hon'ble Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel on April 6, 1949.

Malaria Institute

A scheme has been sanctioned for the intensification of anti-malaria operations in the Raniganj and Jharia coal-fields. For this purpose the Coalmines Welfare Fund has agreed to meet an additional expenditure of Rs. 300,000 incurred during 1949-50.

Institute of Hygiene and Public Health

There is a great paucity of dietitians in the country. In order to overcome this shortage a special course in Dietetics has been instituted at the All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health at Calcutta in collaboration with the Calcutta Medical College Hospital. The Diploma in Dietetics will be granted by the Calcutta University.

Silver Jubilee Tuberculosis Hospital

At present there are only 134 beds (ninety-four permanent and forty temporary) in the Silver Jubilee Tuberculosis Hospital at Delhi. Consequently, patients have to wait for months for admission to the hospital. The position has worsened with the influx of refugees. It is now proposed to increase the number of beds in the hospital by ninety-six.

Cinchona Cultivation

The Central Government started in 1942-43 a

scheme for cinchona cultivation in Madras and West Bengal by a short term Russian method. The areas planted under the scheme in Madras and West Bengal were 3,186 and 961 acres respectively. The plantations in Bengal have been abandoned by the Central Government but its responsibility towards the scheme in Madras was expected to continue up to 1952-53. The expenditure so far incurred under the scheme is approximately Rs. 6,800,000. As a measure of economy, the Government of Madras has been requested to take over the plantations in Madras on payment of the expenditure so far incurred by the Central Government.

Housing Factory

The scheme for the manufacture of pre-fabricated houses in India, which was formulated in July 1948, was implemented in 1949. The construction of the factory was commenced in May 1949. The factory buildings, covering over 100,000 square feet, have been constructed and machinery worth more than Rs. 1,600,000 has been erected. A few sample panels have already been manufactured. The plan of the houses and the factory was designed in England.

A committee consisting of the Secretary of the Ministry of Health, representatives of the Ministries of Finance, Labour, Industry and Supply and Works, Mines and Power has been appointed with the Director of Housing as secretary. At present 4,000 sites in the residential extensions of Delhi are ready for occupation

and about 11,000 more sites are expected to be ready in the near future.

The regular manufacture of houses is expected to begin towards the end of August 1950.

Drug Control

Although the enforcement of the control over manufacture, distribution and sale of drugs in the states is the concern of the state governments, the Central Government is responsible for control over the standard of drugs imported into India and over the manufacture, distribution and sale of drugs in the Centrally administered areas. As the Drugs Act of 1940 has no clause to prevent undesirable advertisements pertaining to drugs and medicines, the Drugs Technical Board, a statutory body set up under the Drugs Act, has drawn up the draft of a bill on the subject. It is at present under consideration.

The staff of the Central Drugs Laboratory has recently been strengthened for a more satisfactory discharge of its functions.

Medical Store Depots and Factories

There are at present three main medical depots in Madras, Bombay and Calcutta. Factories are attached to the first two depots. In addition to these there are three temporary medical depots at Karnal, Raipur and New Delhi. The Karnal depot is being extended on a permanent basis to supply the needs of hospitals and

dispensaries, which were formerly served by the medical store depot at Lahore.

Post-Graduate Medical Education

On the recommendation of the Inter-University Board, an All India Council of Post-Graduate Medical Education has been set up. The Council will prescribe standards for post-graduate medical education in the universities and advise them in order to secure uniformity of standards throughout the country.

Indigenous Systems of Medicine

The Committee appointed to recommend steps for the development and regulation of indigenous systems of medicine submitted its report in February 1949. While the views of the state governments are being sought, a committee of representatives of Vedic, Unani, natural and biological sciences has been formed to work out details of facilities necessary for research and scientific development. Their report is expected shortly.

Environmental Hygiene Committee

The reports of the Environmental Hygiene Committee, Homœopathic Enquiry Committee and the Leprosy Committee have been received and are under consideration of the Government. The Local Finance Enquiry Committee has almost completed its report and a considerable volume of evidence has been collected.

Medical Facilities in Delhi and Ajmer

In order to improve medical facilities in the capital,

hospitals were reorganized and provided with more staff. The out-patient departments were improved and made more commodious. It has been decided to provide forty-eight additional beds in the Irwin Hospital. A scheme for the building of a nurses' home at the Irwin Hospital has also been approved.

The Victoria Zenana Hospital will be handed over to the Delhi government this year.

To provide adequate facilities for treatment of infectious diseases in Delhi, it has been decided to construct a new infectious diseases hospital with a hundred beds at Kingsway.

In pursuance of the Government's decision to start rural health centres in Delhi, the construction of a primary health centre at Najafgarh has begun. It is expected to serve as a model centre for other parts of the country. The existing health unit at Najafgarh has been strengthened so that it may serve as a parallel team to the WHO team for maternity and child welfare.

It has been decided to establish a T.B. clinic at the Victoria Hospital at Ajmer. The clinic will work in close co-operation with the Madar Union Sanatorium run by a mission and thirty-two beds have been reserved for poor patients sent by the local administration in return for which the Government has sanctioned an annual subsidy of Rs. 48,000. The patients will receive free treatment and diet.

It is also proposed to establish a primary health centre at Bhinai and Sardhana, two villages in Ajmer.

As the existing village dispensaries were maintained with the help of dispensary funds, which are nearly exhausted, the Government has decided to take over the dispensaries and appoint additional staff.

A travelling dispensary will also be stationed at Kekri to provide medical relief in remote places. A lorry with equipment has been purchased and the necessary staff appointed.

World Health Organization

During 1949, WHO made available to India advisory and demonstration services in the field of malaria, tuberculosis, venereal diseases and maternal and child health. Four malaria control demonstration teams, each consisting of one leader and one public health nurse, have been operating at Malnad in Mysore, Ernad in Malabar, Terai in UP and Jeypore Hill Tracts in Orissa — areas of great potential importance for the development of agriculture. The teams will continue for another year with their jurisdiction doubled. A V.D. team of WHO consisting of a leader, a serologist and a public health nurse has been working in Himachal Pradesh since 1949 demonstrating modern methods of V.D. control. The WHO Maternal and Child Health team consisting of a paediatrician, a doctor and a nurse started work early in 1950 at Najafgarh, near Delhi.

A poliomyelitis team consisting of a doctor, a physiotherapist and a nurse visited India early this year. A parallel team of Indian personnel has been raised by the state government concerned to work under the WHO team and replace it after its withdrawal.

For 1950, India has asked WHO for assistance in the eradication of cholera and plague. At the same time, additional teams have been requisitioned for malaria, tuberculosis, venereal diseases, etc.

At the Third World Health Assembly held in Geneva in May 1950, the Hon'ble Rajkumari Amrit Kaur was elected president of the Organization.

International Children's Emergency Fund

UNICEF allocated \$750,000 for certain health programmes in 1949. Assistance from UNICEF takes the form of equipment and supplies. Of this amount \$443,000 is being utilized for the establishment of three anti-tuberculosis centres at New Delhi, Patna and Trivandrum. Other health programmes for which UNICEF aid has been utilized are overseas scholarships, health propaganda material, feeding programmes and equipment for the malaria unit at Ernad. In addition to the regular allocation, UNICEF has provided equipment and supplies worth \$150,000 for three WHO malaria teams.

The Government of India has approached UNICEF for aid amounting to \$770,000 for training in maternity

and child health at Delhi, poliomyelitis control programmes in Madras, Bombay and Delhi, improvement of maternal and child health services outside Delhi, V.D. control programmes, post-graduate training and surgery in tuberculosis, and general fellowship programmes. A plan of operation has also been submitted for the establishment of a Child Care Training Centre at the All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health at Calcutta. It will serve as a training centre for the South East Asia Region and will cost UNICEF \$930,000.

The joint WHO UNICEF committee which met in May has approved this programme.

Seaport and Airport Organization

To implement international sanitary conventions relating to air and sea traffic, the Government of India framed the Indian Port Health Rules and the Indian Aircraft (Public Health) Rules. Health organizations have been set up at the major sea and air ports. Provision has been made at the ports for the isolation of passengers suspected of yellow fever or other infectious diseases. An independent quarantine organization has also been set up at Trichirapalli Airport. Arrangements for medical inspection are being made at the Delhi Airport.

Medical Examination of Indian Seamen

In view of a complaint received from the Indian Government Trade Commissioner in Australia about

the unsatisfactory health of Indian seamen, the scheme for the pre-entry medical examination of seamen by Government doctors has been started from March 1950 at the Bombay and Calcutta ports. The necessary staff has been sanctioned.

BCG Vaccination Programme

As a result of recent discussion with the WHO/UNICEF authorities, it appears that there is a possibility of substantial help forthcoming from UNICEF for the expansion of the BCG vaccination programme on a mass scale in India. This help will consist of services of foreign teams and the provision of equipment and supplies such as motor vans, syringes, tuberculin, etc. It is estimated that a hundred million people in the country need BCG vaccination. If at least eighty per cent of these can be vaccinated during the course of the next five years and if succeeding generations can be continuously tested and vaccinated, it may be possible in about fifteen to twenty years to reduce tuberculosis morbidity and mortality. BCG vaccination is expected to reduce mortality from 500,000 to 100,000.

A beginning in this direction is proposed to be made with the training of sixty teams which will operate in major states.

WHY MORE EXPORTS ?

THE drive to develop India's foreign trade was pursued vigorously by the Ministry of Commerce. A heavy adverse balance in India's foreign trade made it necessary to shift the emphasis from export control to export promotion. Everything possible was done to simplify the procedure of export licensing in order to eliminate delays and difficulties.

India's commercial representatives are now posted at about thirty-five foreign centres as against ten before August 1947. They are needed to recapture lost markets, retain new ones, inform overseas buyers of India's export capacity as well as to supply up-to-date

commercial intelligence to the Government of India. The reports sent by these representatives are published in the periodicals issued by the Commerce Ministry. An increasing number of trade associations, firms and individuals are finding these reports valuable.

During the year, the main exhibitions in which India participated were the British Industries Fair, the Brussels International Trade Fair, the Women's International Exposition at New York and the Stockport Exhibition. An experiment was made to organize an exhibition with exhibits sent by manufacturers at their own cost. A representative collection of goods was sent in September 1949 for the showroom at New York. The goods were displayed in the International Trade Fair at New York before being placed in the show room. The handicrafts made by displaced persons were exhibited at eighteen centres.

Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

India participated in the third conference of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade held at Annecy (France) in April-August 1949. At that conference, the Contracting Parties drew up a Protocol to enable ten more countries to accede to the General Agreement and to implement the results of the tariff negotiations conducted with them. The Government of India signed this Protocol in November 1949 and, in accordance with the terms of the Protocol, gave effect to the agreed concessions from May 20, 1950.

India also took part in the fourth conference of the Contracting Parties held at Geneva in February-April 1950. Several matters were discussed at that conference, particularly those relating to import and export restrictions applied by individual contracting parties on the grounds of balance of payments.

The Contracting Parties to the General Agreement will hold their fifth session in November 1950, and a further set of tariff negotiations will start at Torquay in England. On September 28, 1950, tariff negotiations will be conducted with some more countries which have expressed their desire to become parties to the General Agreement. Since under the provisions of the Agreement the schedules to the Agreement can be revised or modified after December 31, 1950, by negotiations with other affected parties, Contracting Parties may also take this opportunity to enter into negotiation among themselves in this regard.

The question of India's continued adherence to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade was referred to the Fiscal Commission for examination. The Government of India will decide in the light of the Fiscal Commission's recommendations whether to participate or not in further negotiations.

Protection of Industries

The Ministry of Commerce continued to afford assistance or protection to Indian industries for short

periods to enable them to face foreign competition. Protective duties have recently been levied on aluminium, farina, sago flour, soda ash, sheet glass, certain items of cotton textile machinery, electrical accessories made of plastic and moulding powder (phenolformaldehyde).

India's tariff policy is designed to prevent unfair foreign competition and to promote the utilization of the country's resources without imposing a burden on the consumer.

The Fiscal Commission was appointed in April 1949 to enquire into matters bearing directly on the implementation of this policy. The Commission has concluded its deliberations and its report is at present under submission to the Government of India.

New features were added to *The Indian Market Review* and *The Foreign Market Review*. The Commercial Publications Branch also issued a fortnightly, *The Indian Trade Bulletin*. A new feature introduced in this journal was the import and export control section giving comprehensive information regarding control measures. The special numbers issued were the *Economic Policy Number*, *Independence Number*, *Import Control Number* and *Republic Inauguration Number* and *Annual Review Number*. The Branch published several directories regarding foreign firms interested in Indian products and also a Handbook of Export Control.

Commercial Intelligence

The Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics is responsible for the compilation and publication of statistical information regarding trade and commercial intelligence.

The Economic Adviser and the Statistician study all available economic and statistical information and do research on specific economic problems, supply to the Government economic and statistical information and advise the Government in regard to the country's economic welfare.

The Administrative Intelligence Branch collects and collates official statistics of all the Ministries of the Government of India, presents data in graphic and pictorial forms, interprets the statistics collected and informs the respective Ministries of noteworthy trends. It also publishes a monthly abstract of statistics.

The Export Promotion Committee appointed by the Government of India toured various business centres in India, interviewed eminent business men and economists and issued a comprehensive report recommending measures to increase exports. The Government is implementing the main recommendations of the report.

The Commerce Ministry took over from the Ministry of Industry and Supply the licensing of non-ferrous metals and uncontrolled categories of iron and steel manufactures.

Central Tea Board

The Central Tea Board consists of representatives of tea growers, the governments of tea growing states, labour, exporters, internal traders, chambers of commerce and industry, consuming interests and official nominees of the Central Government. It carries on propaganda to increase the consumption of tea in the country and elsewhere. An *ad hoc* Committee was set up to examine questions regarding the increase of tea exports, especially to hard currency areas, improvement of the quality of tea exported and development of Calcutta as the principal world centre for the distribution of tea. This Committee has reported to the Government and measures to increase warehouse accommodation in Calcutta are in progress.

The Government of India agreed to the continuation of the system of bulk purchases of tea by the British Government. The British Ministry of Food entered into contracts with Indian tea merchants for the supply of 303 million pounds of tea.

Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement

According to the Indo-Pakistan trade agreement, Pakistan was to supply 4,000,000 bales of raw jute in 1949-50. But the agreement was not fully implemented by Pakistan. Meanwhile, the Government of India are doing their utmost to increase the production of raw jute in India. The Ministry of Commerce has imposed price control on the export of jute goods in order to prevent exporters from

exploiting the condition of temporary shortage to the detriment of the long term interests of the export trade.

The Government of India has recently concluded a short term agreement with Pakistan providing for the supply of four million maunds, i.e. 800,000 bales of raw jute by Pakistan by the end of July 1950 against certain commodities to be exported to that country from India. Arrivals of raw jute against this agreement have not so far been satisfactory and are substantially behind the agreed programme.

In regard to the supply of 450,000 bales of cotton, Pakistan failed to implement the terms of the trade agreement. The Government decided to provide adequate foreign exchange for the import of 1,200,000 bales of raw cotton from abroad. In collaboration with the United Kingdom Raw Cotton Commission, an agreement was made with the Government of East Africa for the purchase of a little over 200,000 bales of East African cotton. Exports of Indian short staple cotton were restricted to 200,000 bales.

Since June 1949, exports of cotton piece-goods have risen considerably. Price control was withdrawn from the export of textiles. Shipments of handloom and power-loom cloth have been made free.

The question of reviving supplies of Pakistan raw cotton to India was also raised in the course of the negotiations which resulted in the recent short term

trade agreement with Pakistan. This question was raised again in the course of the subsequent monthly meeting of the two countries held about the end of May 1950. No arrangement could, however, be finalized in regard to the supply of raw cotton from Pakistan to India.

Owing to the difficult supply position in the country, it was decided in February 1950 to suspend shipments of groundnut kernel. Restriction was also placed on the quantity of linseed that could be sold for shipment.

Directorate General of Shipping

A new organization called the Directorate General of Shipping was set up during the year with headquarters at Bombay. It deals with all matters affecting merchant shipping and navigation, the administration of the Merchant Shipping Law and measures to ensure the safety of ships at sea. It regulates the recruitment and conditions of service of Indian seamen, promotes their welfare, and provides facilities for the training of officers. It is responsible for the improvement, maintenance and construction of lighthouses in India. This organization is also responsible for the united and co-ordinated execution of policy formulated by the Government concerning shipping and its development in India. The offices of the Controller of Indian Shipping, the Engineer-in-Chief, Lighthouse Department, technical officers attached to the Ministry of Commerce in Bombay and the Seamen's Welfare Directorate have merged with this Directorate General.

Mercantile Marine

The Scindia Steam Navigation Company added to their fleet four ships of about 15,700 gross tons which were built at their Vizagapatam shipbuilding yard. The Bombay Steam Navigation Company and the Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Company acquired four ships of about ten thousand tons built for them in the United Kingdom. The Great Eastern Shipping Company purchased a second-hand vessel of about 4,400 gross tons. Two vessels of about 14,400 gross tons were purchased by the Government for the first Government sponsored shipping corporation. They are employed on the India-Australia run.

Effective tonnage employed by the Indian companies on coastal traffic increased from 146,960 at the end of 1948 to 214,100 at the end of 1949.

India-UK-Continent Trade

The two Indian lines, the Indian Steamship Company Ltd., Calcutta, and the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., Bombay, which run this trade have been admitted as full members of the India-UK-Continent Conference.

Sailing Vessels Committee

The Sailing Vessels Committee submitted seventy-five recommendations to make the sailing vessel a safer, more expeditious and more efficient unit of transport and to ensure that the personnel afloat is competent and reliable. A Committee representing the interests

concerned with the Director General of Shipping as chairman has been set up to examine the whole question of deck travel and make recommendations for improvement.

Seamen's Welfare

The Indian Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Act was passed in 1949. It authorized the Central Government to establish Seamen's Employment Offices at ports. Under the Act all recruitment must be made through the employment offices. It provided for the setting up of advisory boards with representatives of shipowners and seamen to advise the Government on the working of the offices.

The Government has formulated a scheme for the compulsory medical examination of seamen every two years by government doctors. Special seamen's clinics have been functioning at Bombay and Calcutta and beds have been reserved for seamen in other hospitals. The treatment is provided free of cost not only when the seamen are on duty but also for a year after their discharge.

The new Seamen's Hostel and the old Indian Sailors Home at Bombay provide residential accommodation and club facilities for nearly one thousand seamen. A new building providing residential accommodation for 500 seamen has been built by the Government at Argyle Road, Bombay. This will be opened shortly. Plans have also been prepared for a seamen's hostel at Behala,

Calcutta. A seamen's canteen was opened last year at Bombay.

Training of Cadets

The Training Ship "Dufferin" now trains sixty executive cadets. In August 1949, fifty engineer apprentices began their workshop training, twenty-five at Bombay and twenty-five at Calcutta, under the new marine engineering training scheme. The Nautical and Engineering College, Bombay, has trained about ninety pre-sea executive cadets under the direct apprentices scheme and has helped about a hundred candidates to pass their competency examination.

Training for Ratings

The Merchant Navy Training Committee recommended the immediate establishment of a ship-cum-shore establishment for the pre-sea training of ratings. Efforts are being made to secure the requisite training vessels, site, etc., for the proposed institution. Meanwhile, a scheme on a small scale has been put into operation from June 10, 1950, under which pre-sea training is being given to sixty ratings on the vessel "Lady Fraser" stationed in Calcutta.

Lighthouses

It has been decided to improve the lights in ten lighthouses. Of these the improvement will be taken up first at Arnala, Bhatkal, Vishakapatnam (Dolphin's Nose).

REDRAWING THE MAP

THE process of the integration and democratization of the Indian states was completed in 1949-50. Over 500 monarchical states in India isolated from the rest of the country by a diversity of feudal and autocratic administration have been merged either with the former provinces or consolidated into independent units. Today there are fifteen units in the Indian Republic recognizable as former princely states but so unified and integrated as to be hardly distinguishable from the other democratic units.

The princely states in India with varying degrees of power and inadequate resources were hardly able

to maintain anything like modern standards of administration or provide necessary social services and amenities to their people. The administrative and political fragmentation handicapped the proper administration of justice and maintenance of law and order; a bewildering multiplicity of revenues ruled out any kind of constitutional and administrative uniformity. In princely India any co-ordinated development of economic potentialities or any form of real progress was well nigh impossible. The administrative integration of states has solved these perplexing political, economic and administrative problems. In the new set-up there will be no room for special class prerogatives, immunity from taxation, judicial and quasi-judicial privileges, trade monopolies or other feudal practices. All the units of the Indian Union today are on a par with one another and have in a large measure the same constitutional structure.

On the eve of independence, autocracy continued in the princely areas and was covered only by a thin veneer of democracy in certain states. But now power has been transferred to the people of the states. They feel that not only has power come into their hands, but the very texture of their lives has undergone an appreciable change for the better.

In regard to the states merged in provinces arrangements were made to include the representatives of the people of the merged states in the respective legislatures.

The other provisions of the States Merger (Governors' Provinces) Order, 1949, were that :

1. the provincially merged states would be administered in all respects as if they formed part of the absorbing provinces ;
2. all laws including the orders passed under the Extra Provincial Jurisdiction Act, 1947, in operation in these states were to continue until repealed or modified.

Subsequently, amending orders were issued in respect of UP and Cooch Behar states on November 29, 1949, and December 31, 1949.

The provincial legislatures were expanded by the inclusion of representatives of the merged states. The legislatures so expanded were those of Bombay, Madras, Madhya Pradesh, UP, Orissa, Bihar, Punjab and West Bengal, which had 132 additional members representing the people of the merged states.

With the inauguration of the Republic and the coming into force of the new Constitution, the process of the merger of the states in the provinces has been completed, and the merged states will now be able to send their representatives to the state legislatures in the same manner as other territories forming part of previous provinces.

Chief Commissioners' Provinces

Another order, known as the States Merger (Chief

Commissioners' Provinces) Order, 1949, was applied to the Centrally administered states with effect from August 1, 1949. These states thereafter were treated as Chief Commissioners' Provinces. All laws including orders made under the Extra Provincial Jurisdiction Act, 1947, operative at the commencement of the Order were allowed to continue until repealed or amended. After the commencement of this Order, the Central Legislature alone can make laws or extend or apply laws to these newly created Chief Commissioners' Provinces.

In December 1949, Parliament passed an enactment extending the more important Central laws to the newly created Chief Commissioners' provinces and the provincially merged states.

Considerable progress has since been made in the newly created Chief Commissioners' provinces with respect to improving their administrative machinery. The judicial machinery in these provinces was re-organized and courts of Judicial Commissioners presided over by competent judicial officers have now been established in all these states. Some of the obsolete laws were repealed and more important Central and provincial laws were applied to them. Some urgent agrarian reforms were introduced, especially in Hamachal Pradesh and Cutch. Special attention was given to the improvement of communications, particularly in Hamachal Pradesh and Tripura.

In the Centrally administered areas, the administra-

tion owes its responsibility to the Central Legislature. In addition, advisory councils have been constituted to assist the Chief Commissioners. Such councils with a majority of popular representatives have been established in Himachal Pradesh and Cutch. It has been decided to establish similar councils in most of the other Part C states.

Unions of States

As regards the unions of states, the task of creating an entirely new administrative structure presented a baffling problem. Realizing that difficulty, the Government of India made available to the unions the services of expert advisers and deputed senior officers of the all India Services to fill certain key posts such as those of the Chief and Financial Secretaries and Inspectors General of Police. The Government of India kept a watchful eye on the progress of these unions and extended to them all possible assistance.

Steps were taken in all the unions to re-organize the judicial machinery. High Courts were constituted in all the unions on the lines of provincial High Courts. Laws were codified with the object of approximating them to the laws prevalent in the provinces. Ordinances were promulgated constituting High Courts, Public Service Commissions and Boards of Revenue. Laws dealing with the abolition of internal custom duties, prevention of corruption and bribery were also enforced.

Full-fledged secretariats are now established in all the unions. But in most cases the union governments started with a nucleus secretariat staffed by men drawn from the secretariats of the integrating states. The pay, qualifications, etc., of the staff of the covenanting states differed widely and it was a difficult task to organize cadres of different services with uniform scales of pay. Committees consisting of senior officers were appointed to carry out a preliminary selection of officers to man the secretariats. In Patiala and East Punjab States Union and Madhya Bharat, administrative services have been constituted on the lines of provincial civil services.

In the unions of states, popular interim ministries were formed wherever possible. Legislatures function in three units, namely, Saurashtra, Cochin-Travancore and Madhya Bharat and their ministries are responsible to the legislatures.

Popular governments are already functioning in Mysore and Jammu and Kashmir. In Hyderabad, recently popular representatives were included in the Ministry.

The constitution of the states under Rajpramukhs is more or less the same as in the states under Governors. Even in financial matters parity prevails since April 1, 1950.

Rulers' Private Property

The process of settling the rulers' private property.

started shortly after integration. Most of the cases outstanding were settled during the year. Only a small number remain to be settled.

By mutual discussion between the representatives of the Ministry of States, the rulers concerned and the representatives of the governments of the provinces or the unions, the allocation of princely property was finally settled. It was difficult to lay down a strict or uniform standard, but in all settlements the interest of the people was kept paramount. The settlements related to palaces and residential buildings, farms and gardens, privy purse, investments, cash balances, ancestral jewellery, civil list, reserve fund and religious endowments.

With the taking over of the administration of the states, the new governments inherited cash balances and investments to the value of nearly Rs. 700 million. During the settlement of the private properties, the rulers surrendered their claims worth approximately Rs. 45 million.

Rulers' Privy Purses

Privy purses have been fixed for all the rulers of merged and integrated states including Mysore and Hyderabad. The payment of these from the Consolidated Fund of India is guaranteed by the Constitution. The privy purse of a ruler is calculated on the basis of fifteen per cent of the first Rs. 10,000 of the average annual revenue of the state concerned, ten per cent on

the next Rs. 400,000 and seven and a half per cent above Rs. 500,000 subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000,000. The maximum has been exceeded only in the case of some large states and the amount fixed in such cases is payable during the lifetime of the present rulers only. As pointed out by Sardar Patel, the Deputy Prime Minister of India, "The privy purse settlements were a small price paid for a bloodless revolution, affecting the destinies of millions of the people and were in the nature of a consideration by the surrender of the rulers of the ruling powers and for the dissolution of the states as separate units."

Indian States Forces

Before August 15, 1947, forty-four princely states maintained their own armed forces. With the merger of states, however, these states forces were ultimately incorporated in the Armed Forces of India.

The ISF units of Cutch, Kolhapur, Baroda, Gujarat states and the states of Himachal Pradesh were already integrated with the Indian Army. The absorption of the forces of other merged states is now under way. In regard to the forces within the states unions of Mysore, Hyderabad and Kashmir it has been decided that these will immediately come under the operational command of the Indian Army.

Except in Travancore-Cochin, PEPSU, Rajasthan, Saurashtra and Madhya Bharat where the forces continue under the Rajpramukhs, the states forces in all the

other states have been brought directly under the control of the Indian Army. Even in the former states the authority of the Rajpramukh is subject to directions issued by the Government of India.

As a result of conferences held during the last two years, a final agreement has been arrived at regarding their position. The arrangement contemplated is:

1. that these forces will be commanded by an officer of the Indian Army, loaned to the Rajpramukh for the purpose;
2. that the strength and organization of these forces will be fixed with reference to the role which they play in the defence of the country;
3. that in consequence there should be a re-constitution and re-organization of these forces on the pattern of the Indian Army;
4. that officers will hereafter be selected through the same machinery and in same manner as for the Indian Army. Officers will accordingly be selected, drawn and commissioned by the Government of India and appointed by the Rajpramukhs of the respective unions;
5. that promotions will be made on the same lines as they are made in the Indian Army; and
6. that there will be a certain amount of interchangeability of officers between the Indian Army and the states forces.

The states forces are under the Indian Army Command of the area in which the unions are located.

The process of re-organization is expected to be completed by the end of 1951, when the forces of the unions and states will in all respects be on a par with Indian Army units. As a result of the financial agreement between the states and the Government of India, the expenditure for these forces will be met from Indian revenues.

Extension of All India Services

One of the important steps taken in the process of the administrative unification of India was the extension of all India Services to the states unions and other state units. The principles governing the scheme were settled at the conference of Chief Secretaries held in July 1949, and the actual scheme was drawn up by the Home Ministry. Accordingly, five independent cadres are to be constituted for Hyderabad, Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat, Mysore, Travancore-Cochin; three joint cadres for Vindhya Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, Saurashtra and Bombay, and PEPSU and Punjab.

The initial recruitment is to be made :

- (a) from the existing incumbents of the posts hereafter to be included in the IAS cadre, and
- (b) from the open market under the emergency

recruitment scheme which is already applicable to Part A states. All the unions and states have accepted the main principles of the scheme. A similar scheme in respect of the Indian Police Service has been adopted.

The recommendations received from the states with regard to (a) are now being considered by the Special Recruitment Board which has started interviewing the candidates already.

Exchange of Enclaves

The existence of numerous small enclaves of states in provincial territories and vice versa and of one state in the other caused serious administrative difficulties, especially in regard to the maintenance of law and order and the administration of various control measures in force in the provinces and states concerned. Thus the Government of India decided to merge these enclaves in adjacent provinces or states. The proposals were discussed at regional meetings of the governments of the provinces and states concerned. Final decisions were taken after discussion between the governments concerned and the States Ministry. Two orders, namely, (1) The Provinces and States (Absorption of Enclaves) Order, 1950, and (2) The Indian and Hyderabad (Exchange of Enclaves) Order, 1950, were promulgated to implement the decisions. The main provisions of these Orders are that enclaves will form part of the absorbing units; the laws of the surrendering units will be replaced by those of the absorbing

units; and the properties, assets and rights, liabilities and obligations in respect of enclaves will pass to the government of the absorbing unit.

Federal Financial Integration

Before 1947 the Indian states, except in respect of certain matters covered by the Standstill Agreement, were free to follow independent policies in federal financial and taxation matters, such as customs, income-tax, railways, posts and telegraphs, etc. Unlike the provinces, the states and unions continue to bear expenditure of a federal nature, such as that relating to defence, and many of them continue to derive substantial revenues from internal customs duties. The federal financial integration of all these units, therefore, presented a difficult task. Uniformity in the structure and administration of federal finance was imperative for the unity of the country.

The integration of the federal finances of the states has become effective from April 1, 1950. The basis for this integration was provided by the report of the Indian States Finance Enquiry Committee with Shri V. T. Krishnamachari as chairman. This Committee was appointed on October 22, 1948, and submitted five reports in June and July 1949. The recommendations were examined by the Government of India, and discussions were held with the representatives of the states concerned. The agreed results of these negotiations were embodied in short memoranda of agreement in October 1949.

The following propositions were enunciated by the Committee as the basis of financial integration :

1. the Central Government should perform the same functions and exercise the same powers in states as in provinces ;
2. the Central Government should function through its own executive organizations in states as in provinces :
3. there should be uniformity and equality in the basis of contributions to Central resources from provinces and states ;
4. there should be equality of treatment as between provinces and states in the matter of common services rendered by the Central Government, and as regards the sharing of divisible federal taxes, grants-in-aid, "subsidies," and all other forms of financial and technical assistance.

These propositions were readily accepted by the states. Further, at the instance of the states, the Government of India accepted the following additional proposition : "There is need for assistance to unions of states in connection with the internal integration of their administrations and services, and particularly in relation to their development in various important directions. The Government of India must, therefore, undertake a systematic enquiry into this problem to be able to render financial and technical assistance at the earliest opportunity."

The Committee recommended :

- (a) All present and future revenues form federal sources and all expenditure on functions and services of a 'federal' character, together with all assets and liabilities, must be transferred from the states to the Centre ; so, too, the administration of all these Departments. All internal trade barriers must be abolished.
- (b) Except in certain unavoidable cases, the federal financial integration should be complete in all respects from the outset.
- (c) Except for certain necessary financial adjustments no "compensation" as such should be paid for any assets passing to the Centre as a result of the integration of the federal finances of the states with those of the rest of India.
- (d) No question of "compensation" arises in connection with the integration of such "federal" revenues of the states as customs duties on foreign trade, Central excise duties, income-tax and the like.
- (e) It is recognized that the integration of all "federal" revenues of states with those of the Centre will give rise to maladjustments in their financial positions. The remedy for this lies in ascertaining the precise extent of the net over-all dislocation likely to be caused. Then necessary revenue adjustments can be made between the the Centre and the states for a transitional period permitted by the Union Constitution.

The Government of India accepted the detailed analysis and recommendations of the Committee as modified in the light of the discussions with the states.

The advantages derived from the system of federal financial integration cannot be over emphasized. The economic and fiscal contradictions and dangers inherent in the present situation will disappear. "There will emerge uniformity of law, rates, interpretation and administration of all federal fiscal measures resulting in uniform policies, principles and practice in the levy, assessment, and collection of Central taxes and duties. Tax evasion will be more effectively checked. The abolition of internal customs duties will result in freedom of trade within the country. A co-ordinated trade and tariff policy will have a uniform impact throughout the country. Ports and other important links in the country's system of communication and transport will be free to serve their natural hinterlands. National and regional economic planning on an all-India basis will become possible. In this, as in all other respects, the states will play their part, and they will become entitled to all the benefits which accrue from the execution of such plans as require the aid of Central resources and technical assistance."

Relationship with the Centre

Under the new Constitution of India the states constitute equal units of the Indian Union.

Except in the transitional period, the constitutional

relationship of the states with the Centre and their internal structure is on a par with the provinces. There are, however, special provisions in regard to Jammu and Kashmir limiting the jurisdiction of the Centre to those matters in the Union and concurrent lists which, in consultation with the government of the state, are declared by the President to conform to the terms of the Instrument of Accession. In regard to Hyderabad, the Nizam issued a proclamation accepting the Constitution with a reservation that his decision was subject to the confirmation of the people of the state whose will expressed through its Constituent Assembly must finally determine its relationship with the Centre as well as its constitution. The administration of Junagarh, Manavadar, Mangrol, Bantwa, Babriawat and Sardargarh were taken over by the Saurashtra Government as a result of the referendum held in February 1948 and the resolutions passed by the representatives of the people of those areas.

“ Under the new Constitution the entire judicial structure of India has been integrated with the Supreme Court as its coping stone. The law declared by the Supreme Court will be binding on all Courts within the entire territory of India. The integration of states helped to re-organize their judiciary also. High Courts are now functioning in all the states and the states unions and considerable progress has been made in the re-organizing of lower Courts. In the case of states taken over by the Centre, Judicial Commissioners' Courts have been constituted and legislation has been

passed to provide for appeals from them to the Supreme Court. But for a provision of a transitory nature in regard to the salaries and terms of the judges of High Courts, the judiciary in Part B states is on the same lines as that for the former provinces. Appointments of judges to High Courts of states will be made by the President in consultation with the Chief Justice of India."

The new Constitution vests the Union Government with supervisory authority over Part B states during the period of transition. This will enable the Central Government to direct the processes of consolidation and secure the good administration of the newly formed units. To discharge this responsibility the Government of India has appointed Regional Commissioners in unions of states who function as agents of the Central Government and as advisers to the Rajpramukhs. Advisers to the governments of states unions are also appointed on the advice of the Centre. In addition, the Centre has arranged for the loan of senior officers to key posts in the unions. Important legislative measures and the budgets of the unions are referred to the Central Government before final adoption. All these arrangements are in the nature of a transitional expedient and represent a joint effort on the part of the states and the Centre to promote the well-being and wider interests of the country as a whole and help the unions to make up the lag in their progress.

Viewed in the right perspective, the integration of

the states, though an achievement of tremendous importance, is something in the nature of an opportunity rather than fulfilment. The states now enter the phase of consolidation. A modern system of government has to be erected almost from scratch. Well-knit administration has to be built up and democratic responsibility inculcated. This work is already begun but a considerable leeway is still to be made up. "This task requires all the patience of the bricklayer; it also requires the vision of the planner and the skill of the engineer."

The edifice of democratic India rises on the true foundation of the co-ordinated effort of the princes and the people.

All quotations above are taken from the **White Paper on States**.

SECURING LABOUR'S FUTURE

THE Ministry of Labour has endeavoured through various means to improve the lot of labour in India and to smooth out relations between management and labour.

The Central Advisory Council of Labour set up a committee to study the problem of fair wages. After several successful meetings the committee produced a report which was unanimously accepted and recommended by the Central Advisory Council. A bill has been drafted to implement these recommendations.

Special attention was paid to the constituting of

works committees in industrial establishment employing a hundred or more workmen. By September 1949, more than 300 works committees had been set up in establishments under Central control alone. Many of the state governments have taken steps to set up works committees in establishments within their spheres. The Central Advisory Council came to the conclusion that problems relating to production should also be entrusted to works committees. This recommendation of the Central Advisory Council was sent to all the state governments and organizations of employers and workers.

Banking and Insurance Companies

The Government of India found it necessary to control disputes in banking and insurance companies having branches in more than one state. An ordinance was promulgated whereby all such disputes were brought under Central control. An all-India industrial tribunal consisting of three retired High Court judges was appointed to adjudicate on disputes between banking companies and their employees. The tribunal has already passed a number of awards dealing with interim monetary relief, individual cases of wrongful dismissal and victimization of employees. Cases of wrongful discharge of employees which occurred after the main dispute had been referred to the special tribunal have been referred to the Central Government Standing Tribunal at Calcutta.

Legislation

The Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) Act,

which provides for the setting up of an appellate tribunal to hear appeals from industrial tribunals was passed and received the assent of the President in May 1950.

The Mines Act of 1923 which provides for the regulation of labour and safety in mines was also sought to be amended. The more important provisions relate to the grant of compensatory holidays and leave with pay, the regulation of working hours, overtime and payment for it, the regulation of safety and sanitation in mines and the employment of women and children. The select committee to which the bill was referred submitted its report to Parliament during the Budget session.

The Labour Relations Bill and the Trade Unions Bill are two other important legislative measures introduced in Parliament. The Labour Relations Bill is a comprehensive legislation dealing with labour-management relations which will supersede the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, and the various state Acts on the subject. It applies to all establishments working with more than ten employees and to all categories of employees, except civil servants, and persons employed in the Defence Forces. Lightning strikes are disallowed also in establishments which do not come under the category of public utility services. A simple procedure for negotiation and collective bargaining has been prescribed as a necessary

preliminary before a strike or lock-out is declared. Three new authorities have been provided for, namely, Standing Conciliation Boards, Labour Courts and the Appellate Tribunal. The Bill makes provisions regarding retrenchment, go-slow policies and the exercise of control over some categories of undertakings in certain circumstances. The Bill ensures the effective implementation of the awards of the tribunals.

The Trade Union Bill is intended to strengthen and develop genuine trade unionism. The rules regulating the registration of trade unions have been more clearly defined so as to discourage mushroom growths. Fewer outsiders will be permitted to become office-bearers on the executive of a trade union. This is intended to encourage workers themselves to manage the affairs of trade unions. There are special provisions relating to the trade unions of civil servants. Provisions have also been made to settle election disputes.

The Payment of Wages Act, 1936, and the Tea Districts Emigrant Labour Act, 1942, are being revised to suit present day conditions. It is proposed to introduce a bill covering protective and welfare legislation in respect of plantation workers. An Ordinance was promulgated on June 16, 1950, amending the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. By this ordinance the time limit for the fixing of minimum rates of wages in employments specified in Part I of the schedule to that Act has been extended by a year. It is proposed

to introduce a bill in the ensuing session of Parliament to replace the Ordinance by an Act.

Agricultural Labour Enquiry

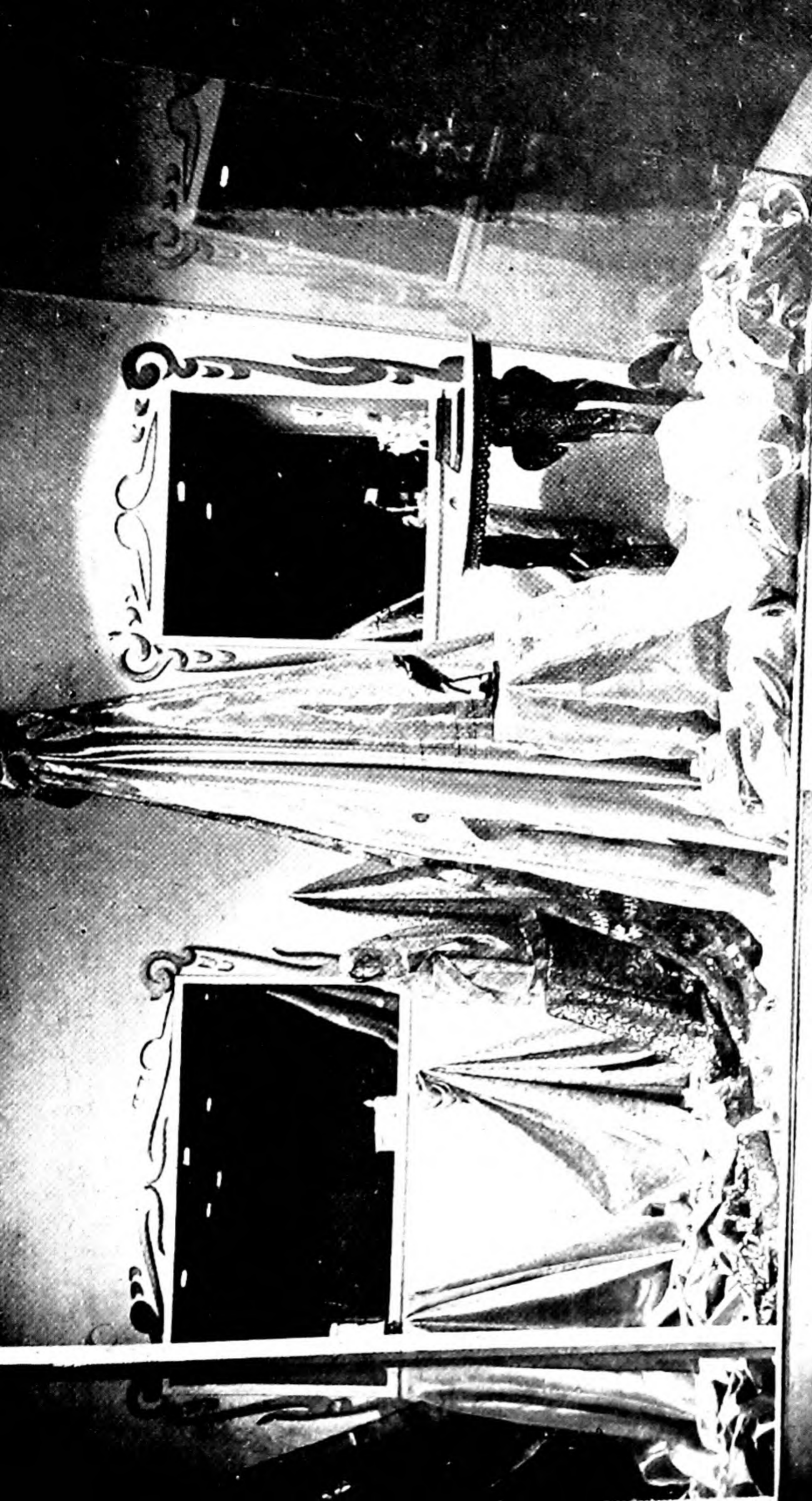
The Ministry of Labour in close collaboration with the state governments has undertaken an enquiry into the conditions of agricultural labourers. The main objects of the enquiry are to ascertain the level of earnings, cost and standard of living and opportunities for employment of agricultural workers in the country and to consider what protective and ameliorative measures, including the fixation of minimum wages under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, should be undertaken to improve their condition. A comprehensive questionnaire was drawn up in consultation with the state governments, economists and experts on the subject. The Standing Committee of Departmental Economists and Statisticians, which was set up under the Cabinet Secretariat, suggested that as this was the first economic enquiry of its kind in India, it should be carried out in gradually expanding stages. It was suggested that the first stage should be a preliminary enquiry in a few villages to try out the questionnaire, ascertain the time necessary to obtain answers and determine the nature of the field organizations required.

A preliminary enquiry was conducted in twenty-seven villages in Assam, West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Madras and Mysore. In the light of the experience gained the original questionnaire was revised. It was decided to collect

the necessary data for the current agricultural year. In order to keep down the cost of the enquiry, the total number of villages to be covered was reduced from 2,000 to 800 without affecting the all-India character of the sample. Units have been set up in Assam, Bihar, Bombay, West Bengal, Coorg, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Hyderabad, Himachal Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Travancore and Cochin, Orissa, Punjab, Patiala and East Punjab States Union, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh, Saurashtra, Ajmer, Bhopal, Jammu and Kashmir and Cutch.

Plantation Labour

Labour conditions in plantations still remain unregulated, vary from state to state and even from estate to estate. The Government of India has been holding tripartite plantation conferences with a view to ascertaining and improving the working conditions of plantation labour. The Industrial Committee on Plantations has recommended legislation to regulate the conditions of plantation labour and a substantial increase in the dearness allowance. It is generally recognized that there should be some comprehensive Central plantation legislation applicable to the whole country and that in the first instance it should apply to tea, coffee, rubber and cinchona plantations. The Industrial Committee on Plantations agreed that statutory provisions should be made for workers' houses and standard of medical care, maternity benefit, sickness allowance and welfare facilities. A bill is under consideration by the Government.



BROCADES

Indian brocades at the Canadian National Exhibition



New houses for coal miners at Bhuli, Jharia coalfields, Bihar



Meeting of the Indo-Pakistan Information Consultative Committee



The Prime Minister addressing the Hindus and Muslims in Bali

In order to prevent any further deterioration in the relations between management and labour in the Cachar plantations, it was decided to set up a committee to enquire into the conditions of uneconomic tea estates in Cachar and suggest remedies.

Forced Labour

An officer on special duty was appointed to study the various legal enactments on the subject of forced labour and suggest remedies. He has submitted his report. The Government of India has requested the state governments to consider the deletion of objectionable provisions in some existing legal enactments. Further, together with the Agricultural Labour Enquiry, the Government of India is collecting information on the extent of forced labour in various parts of the country.

Mines Labour Welfare

About Rs. 6,300,000 were spent from the general welfare account of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund during 1949-50 and about the same amount from the housing account. This Fund provides for welfare measures: housing, public health, protection from malaria, the welfare of women and children and the like. Provision was also made for the construction of miners' quarters at Bhuli in Bihar, Bijohnagar in West Bengal and Dalta in Madhya Pradesh.

About 1,500 quarters for miners were built in the proposed township at Bhuli and Rs. 164,000 were

sanctioned for the construction of administrative buildings, residential accommodation for the Town Administrator, buildings for stores, *chowkidars* and the like in the township. The hospital in Dhanbad is nearing completion. It will have 112 beds. A Medical Superintendent has been appointed to supervise the working of this hospital and the other four regional hospitals and maternity centres which already exist in the coal-fields of Bihar and West Bengal.

The Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act was extended to the coal-fields of Talcher and Korea and the Coal Mines Welfare Commissioner took charge of the existing Labour Welfare Organization in those areas. The budget for 1949-50 of the Mica Mines Welfare Fund provides an expenditure of about Rs. 300,000 in Madras and Rs. 500,000 in Bihar. The expenses include the cost of the maintenance of hospitals and maternity centres for the welfare of mica miners of Madras and Bihar.

Up to the end of March 1950, about 300,000 employees had joined the Coal Mines Provident Fund and a sum of about Rs. 13,000,000 had been contributed to the Fund by employers and workers. The Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme has been extended to the coal mines in Assam, and Talcher, Korea and Rewa. The scheme will be applied gradually to other states. A sum of about four million rupees was distributed quarterly as bonus to colliery workers. In April 1949, the Labour Ministry prepared a scheme for the housing

of industrial workers and sent it to the state governments. It envisages the construction of two-roomed houses with the necessary amenities. Two-thirds of the capital cost is to be provided by the Central Government as an interest-free loan and one-third by the state government or employers sponsored by the state government as a loan at three per cent. As long as the present housing shortage lasts, each house will be shared by two wage earners each paying ten per cent of his wages as rent subject to the limit of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the capital cost involved.

The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, will be brought into force very shortly in Delhi and Kanpur. The scheme will be extended to other parts of the country on the basis of the experience gained in these areas.

Labour and Management

Judged by the improvement in the relations of labour and management, the labour policy of the Government of India has been successful. This is evident by the decrease in industrial disputes. In 1948, there were 1,259 disputes, involving 1,059,120 workers and loss of 7,837,173 man-days. In 1949, there were only 914 disputes, 684,188 workers involved and 6,580,887 man-days lost.

Draft model rules have been framed under the Industrial Statistics Act, 1942, for the collection of statistics regarding employment, attendance, hours of work and earnings of labour employed in factories

covered by the Factories Act on tea, coffee and rubber plantations, on tramways and at ports. These rules are being revised in the light of the comments received from the state governments and the public. Draft model rules have also been framed under the Industrial Statistics Act for the collection on a statutory basis of statistics relating to industrial disputes. These have been circulated to the state governments for publication in state Gazettes for comments.

International Conferences

The Government of India participated in all international labour conferences held during the year. The autumn session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Organization was held in Mysore. It was the first meeting of this body to be held in an Asian region. The Government of India ratified three ILO Conventions, viz., No. 81 regarding labour inspection in industrial and commercial undertakings, No. 89 regarding the employment of women in night shifts, and No. 90 regarding night work of young persons employed in industry. Mr. Jagjivan Ram, Labour Minister, who led the Indian delegation to the ILO Conference in Geneva last June, was elected President. He is the second Indian to occupy the chair at a general session.

States and the Centre

At the Mysore session of the Labour Ministers' Conference important decisions were taken in regard to labour administration and policy in the various states.

As a result of the federal financial integration of the former Indian states, the Labour Ministry will be responsible for the application of the Central labour laws to these states.

The Central Government contributes sixty per cent and the state governments forty per cent of the recurring expenditure on employment exchanges and training centres located in their respective territories.

Resettlement and Employment

In view of the economy drive, the whole position of the Directorate-General of Resettlement and Employment was reviewed by the Cabinet. It was decided in August 1949 that this organization should be retained up to August 1952 under the existing financial arrangement between the Centre and the states and that the training schemes should be remodelled and thrown open to all adult civilians.

Twenty district employment offices were opened in Uttar Pradesh, eleven in Bihar and one in Coorg. There are now sixty-four employment exchanges and fifty-six district employment offices functioning in India.

During the year, 1,066,351 persons were registered for employment as against 870,904 in 1948. As against 260,088 persons placed in employment in 1948, there were 256,809 in 1949. Of those registered in 1949, twelve per cent were ex-servicemen and fifteen per cent

were displaced persons. Of those placed in employment nine per cent were ex-servicemen and seventeen per cent were displaced persons. As against 7,213 women placed in employment in 1948, there were 11,690 placed in 1949. The average number of employers who used the exchanges every month was 4,519.

Training

The training scheme for displaced persons came to an end in March 1950 and the one for ex-servicemen in July 1950. At the end of last year, 366 technical, vocational and apprenticeship training centres were functioning with an enrolment of 5,066 ex-servicemen and 3,848 displaced persons, including 163 women. Last year, 7,272 ex-servicemen and 6,041 displaced persons, including 242 women, passed trade tests.

Three groups, with a total of 226 instructors, completed their training at the Central Institute at Koni in Madhya Pradesh. Another group of 146 instructors was undergoing training at the end of 1949.

A scheme has been prepared to train adult civilians. According to this scheme, technical training will be given for a period of two years of which eighteen months will be spent at a training centre or in a factory for practical training. Vocational training will cover a period of twelve months in all at a training centre. Provision has been made for 10,000 places of which 7,000 will be for engineering and building and

the rest for vocational trades. The places will be provided in sixty training centres throughout the country. The training will be given free, and provision has been made for the grant of scholarships of the value of twenty-five rupees for each deserving trainee, subject to a maximum of fifty per cent of the sanctioned number of places.

An additional 2,000 places have been provided at the training centres of the Ministry of Labour to train displaced persons. A stipend of twenty-five rupees per month will be given to selected candidates.

BY AIR, LAND AND SEA

DURING 1949, twelve air transport companies operated scheduled services. Except Air India International Ltd., all of them are privately owned and managed. Some non-scheduled air transport services were operated during the year by sixteen companies, including the twelve engaged in scheduled services.

While there was only a small increase in the number of passengers this year, the freight increased by sixty-two per cent and the mails by 210 per cent.

Comparative figures of air operations from 1947 to

1949 are given below :

Year	Hours flown (000)	Miles flown (million)	Passengers carried (000)	Freight carried (million lbs.)	Mails carried (million lbs.)	Revenue load ton- miles (million)
1947	59	9.36	255	3.86	1.4	14.35
1948	78	12.64	341	8.15	1.58	19.29
1949	93	14.9	358	13.3	4.9	22.9

In 1949, the Air Transport Licensing Board considered 156 applications for long term licences and granted licences for the operation of thirty-three routes, mostly for ten years.

All-up Air Mail Scheme

A scheme for the carriage of first class internal mails by air without a surcharge was introduced on April 1, 1949. Under this scheme twenty-eight per cent of all internal mails are being conveyed by air. The estimated revenue on this account is Rs. 6,500,000.

From January 31, 1949, night services were operated between Delhi, Madras, Calcutta and Bombay via Nagpur for carrying air mails, air parcels and other freight.

Subsidies

From March 1, 1949, the Indian air transport companies, flying clubs and other air operators have been receiving financial assistance from the Government at the rate of nine annas per gallon of petrol used in flying within India and to Pakistan. In order to enable

the companies to accept twenty-five per cent more revenue load the maximum all-up weight of the Dakota was increased from 25,000 lbs. to 26,200 lbs.

External Air Transport

The frequency of the India — United Kingdom service operated by the Air India International, Ltd. was increased from two services a week to three from October 1949. From January 21, 1950, a fortnightly service has been in operation from Bombay to Nairobi via Aden.

During 1949, bilateral air transport agreements were concluded with Australia, Switzerland and the Philippines. Pending final agreement, Indian and British airlines are continuing to operate their existing services between India and the United Kingdom on temporary terms. Similar arrangements have been made with Iran, Thailand, Egypt, Ethiopia, Norway and Denmark.

India continued to take an effective part in the International Civil Aviation Organization and she has been a member of its Council since its inception. For the Montreal session of the Organization, Sardar Malik was elected President.

Aerodromes

The Indian Air Route Service was first organized in 1931 with a nucleus of four controlled aerodromes, namely, at Karachi, Delhi, Allahabad and Calcutta.

It had forty-five aerodromes under its control at the beginning of 1949. Three aerodromes have since been added. There are twenty aerodromes in the states over which the Ministry of Communications has assumed charge since April 1950. Efforts are being made to strengthen the equipment of the existing aerodromes, especially the twenty taken over from the states. New aerodromes are to be opened in Assam and North Bengal.

In spite of the limitations imposed by the lack of technical personnel, forty-three stations have been installed and equipped with modern communication facilities.

Research and Development

A small research and development organization was established by the Civil Aviation Department in April 1946. This organization is mainly concerned with research on engineering problems relating to aircraft and aeronautics. A research and test Laboratory has been constructed in New Delhi. The Indian Standards Institution actively co-operated with this branch and has been preparing specifications for aluminium and aluminium alloys. The further programme of this organization includes the installation of more V.G. Recorders in aircraft in order to determine the degree of safety achieved in monsoon conditions and night operation. The establishment of a C.G. Determinator for the Constellation aircraft will be undertaken as also the investigation of

temperature accountability with special reference to Indian operations.

Civil Aviation

The Communications School, which has been in existence at Saharanpur since 1946, trained fifty-eight radio operators and eighty-nine technicians during 1949.

The Allahabad Flying School started functioning from August 1948 and has already completed the training of eighteen assistant pilot instructors. A group of fifteen pupils is now under training for the commercial pilot's 'B' licence. The Aerodrome School expects to train about sixty officers during 1950-51.

On August 15, 1947, there were six subsidized flying clubs operating at Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Patna, Delhi and Lucknow. Three other clubs have been opened since. The clubs hope to acquire some more aeroplanes. During 1949, the clubs trained 179 pilots for 'A', four pilots for 'A-I' and fifty-two pilots for 'B' licences. On January 1, 1950, they had 2,474 members and 362 trainees and thirty-five instructors.

The Government of India gave subsidies amounting to Rs. 90,000 to the Indian Gliding Association of Bombay. This Association will train instructors who are expected to introduce gliding as part of the activities of Flying Clubs.

The Aeronautical Society of India which was

inaugurated in December 1948 received a government grant of Rs. 5,000 to spread the knowledge of aeronautical sciences and aircraft-engineering.

Capital Works

Some of the important works which have been started during this year are the construction of steel hangars at Dum Dum, Allahabad and Madras. The runways at Dum Dum and Allahabad have been strengthened. Additions and alterations to the buildings at Madras and the diversion of trolly tracks at Santa Cruz were also started.

Meteorological Department

The Department issues regular weather reports and forecasts of storm, flood, ground frost, rainfall, etc., for the benefit of various departments and interests. The scientific functions of the Department comprise agricultural meteorology, hydrometeorology, terrestrial magnetism, seismology, astronomy and astrophysics.

The growth of foreign and national air services considerably increased the aviation activities of the country. This has caused a heavy strain on the forecasting staff at aerodrome meteorological offices at the international airports of Bombay and Calcutta.

The forecasting offices supplied route and area forecasts, adverse weather warnings and other reports to the air force personnel and weather bulletins and synoptic data to naval authorities.

Storm warnings were issued from Calcutta and Madras to ports on the east coast and from Bombay to ports on the west coast.

Farmers' Weather Bulletins were broadcast in twelve languages from sixteen stations of AIR and published regularly in the local newspapers in English and Indian language.

During the year, twenty-four hydrometeorological observatories were set up, twelve in the Himalayan catchments of Sikkim, Garhwal, Jumnotri and Bara Lacha regions and twelve in the catchments of the Sabarmati and Mahanadi.

At the Poona office a small meteorological training section is maintained for new entrants of the Department. It has trained officers deputed from Malaya and Ceylon. It will now train naval meteorological officers and ratings. It also intends to manufacture all the necessary instruments in its own workshops.

Overseas Communications Service

The headquarters of the Overseas Communications Service are at Bombay. The following services are operated :

- (a) Wireless telegraph service—direct circuits
 - (i) between Bombay and London, Melbourne, Shanghai, New York and (ii) between New Delhi and London ;

- (b) Radio telephone service—direct circuit between Bombay and London ;
- (c) Submarine cable telegraph service—connecting (i) Bombay to London via Aden, Port Sudan, Alexandria, etc., for European traffic, (ii) Madras with Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong etc., for the Far Eastern traffic, (iii) Bombay with Zanzibar via Aden for East and South African traffic.

Since January 1950, a direct wireless circuit has been established between India and Afghanistan. It is hoped that the former circuit between India and Japan will shortly be resumed. Plans are afoot to establish a direct wireless telephone circuit between India, Iran Indonesia and USSR.

Telephone Factory

The Telephone Factory at Bangalore was started in 1948 and is making satisfactory progress. It has assembled about 22,000 telephones so far. A scheme for training apprentices has also been worked out.

Railway Inspectorate

The function of the railway inspectorate consists of the inspection of railways, holding of inquiries into accidents, sanctioning the introduction of new locomotives and the disposal of applications relating to infringements of standard dimensions. The organization of the inspectorate comprises four inspection circles.

Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department

During 1949-50, the gross receipts of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department were Rs. 336·5 million while its working expenses were Rs. 298·8 million. The net surplus amounting to Rs. 37·7 million will be equally shared between the General Revenues and the P & T Department. On April 1, 1949, the total interest-bearing capital outlay of the Department was Rs. 394 million.

Telephone Development Fund

The P & T Department introduced a new scheme whereby a portion of the rentals ordinarily payable for telephone connections is realized in advance. This covers the capital cost of the telephone equipment.

Merger of P & T Systems

Owing to the political integration of the states, the P & T Department had to take over different postal and tele-communication services which were maintained by the former Indian states. Only the local postal system of Travancore and Cochin was not taken over by the Centre.

The magnitude of the business transacted by the Indian P & T Department during 1949-50 can be realized from the following :

Postal articles handled	...	2,088·7	millions
Registered „ „	...	77·3	„
Money orders issued	...	47·2	„

Savings Bank transactions ...	11.17	millions
National Saving Certificates issued ...	4.2	„
Telegrams issued ...	25.4	„
Telephone Connections ...	14	„

A special complaints organization was set up to ensure that public complaints and allegations about corruption are promptly handled. During the year, 492,875 complaints were disposed of.

Staff

The Department made considerable progress in respect of the welfare of its employees. New societies and canteens were organized. At present seventy-seven co-operative societies, 101 canteens, ninety-seven tiffin rooms, twenty-nine night schools and 170 recreation clubs are functioning. A sanitation drive was launched in all the units of the Department. Grain shops were reorganized in Bombay and Calcutta. An all India P & T Arts and Crafts Exhibition was held in February 1950. This has now become a regular feature.

Postal Facilities

Up to December 15, 1949, 3,749 post offices were opened in rural areas. As a result of financial stringency, however, the pace was slowed down. The night mobile post office started at Nagpur has proved a success and it is expected that this experiment will be extended to other cities.

The policy of the Department has been to open additional urban post offices in towns with a population of 10,000 and over. From April 1, 1949, to December 31, 1949, 279 such post offices were opened.

International Postal Relations

The Indian representatives attended the third session of the Executive and Liaison Commission of the Universal Postal Union which met at Berne from May 16, 1949 to May 25, 1949. India was also represented at the first meeting of the Technical Transit Commission which met at Interlaken (Switzerland) on June 16, 1949.

Extension of Postal Service

The normal postal services were resumed with Germany (British, US and French Zones), Palestine, Italy and Bulgaria. The money order service was resumed with France, French Colonies, Gilbert and Ellis Islands, Nauro, New Caledonia, Papua and Tonga, Saudi Arabia and the British Post Office agencies in the Persian Gulf. Besides, an insured letter service was resumed with Yugoslavia. A cash on delivery service was resumed with Zanzibar and a telegraphic money order service was established between India and British Somaliland.

During 1949-50 the Posts and Telegraphs Department issued four kinds of postage stamps :

1. Archaeological series for public use ;

- BRITISH, STRAITS
2. Service series for official use ;
 3. Universal Postal Union commemorative issues, and
 4. Republic of India commemorative issues.

Telephones

The 'Own Your Telephone' scheme has been introduced in Bombay, Calcutta, Kanpur, Delhi, Ahmedabad and Amritsar. The intending subscribers deposit an initial amount of Rs. 2,500 for Calcutta and Bombay and Rs. 2,000 for other places and in return the subscriber is given a telephone connection without being required to pay any rental for a period of twenty years. By the end of January 1950, over Rs. 600,000 were collected in Bombay alone.

The work of telephone rehabilitation was extensively carried out during 1949-50. Twenty-one new exchanges, seventy-two public call offices, nine trunk exchanges and fifteen three-channel carrier systems were installed. In addition, twenty-four exchanges were expanded which increased the number of lines to 4,730. The important exchanges expanded were New Delhi, Delhi, Allahabad, Poona and Indore.

The rehabilitation and expansion of thirty-one exchanges at Lucknow, Patna, Nagpur, Simla, Amritsar, etc., are progressing. Besides, the opening of twenty-four new exchanges and five trunk exchanges and the installation of seven three-channel carriers have been undertaken. A twelve-channel carrier

system, the first of its kind in India, will be installed between Calcutta and Patna.

The Bombay telephone system is being expanded by 8,100 lines. Some of the work has already been completed. The Calcutta telephone system is being made automatic. The expansion of the Madras telephone system by 3,000 lines and the Ahmedabad system by 2,700 lines is making good progress.

Telegraphs

The number of circuits between important places has been increased by installing five multi-channel voice frequency telegraphic systems. The practice of sending telegrams in Hindi in Devanagari script was also introduced at Lucknow, Kanpur, Agra, Banaras, Allahabad, Patna, Gaya, Nagpur, Jabalpur, Ajmer, Bareilly, Indore, Jaipur, Delhi and New Delhi.

Wireless

Additional wireless transmitters were installed at Calcutta, Madras and Delhi. A wireless station for coastal shipping was erected at Mangalore. Another notable project was the opening of the Patna-Khatmandu telephone link. Direct wireless links to Patna, Lucknow, Calcutta, Nagpur, Mangalore and Srinagar were also opened during the year.

Workshops

The major portion of the requirements for communication was manufactured in the P & T workshops

at Alipore and Jabalpur. Some automatic telephone instruments were assembled by the Indian Telephone Industries at Bangalore.

International Conferences

Indian delegates attended the meeting of the Commonwealth Tele-communications Board held in London in April 1949. They also attended the International Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference held in Paris. One officer has been appointed as a permanent member of the CTB with headquarters at London.

Telephone rentals under the message rate system were reduced from twelve to ten rupees per month for the line and from Rs. 1/5 for fourteen calls to Re. 1 for twelve calls in Kanpur, Poona, Amritsar, Madras and Ahmedabad.

From July 1, 1950 the deferred class of foreign telegrams has been abolished. The rates for ordinary and code telegrams have been unified and the rates for letter telegrams have been fixed at half the unified rates.

The P & T Department participated in the Industrial and Engineering Exhibition held at Roorkee in November-December 1949. The various articles manufactured in the P & T workshops were displayed and their working demonstrated.

EDUCATING PUBLIC OPINION

THE Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is responsible for All India Radio, the Press Information Bureau, the Publications Division, the Films Division and the Advertising Branch.

A conference of provincial Ministers of Information was convened early in 1949 to plan for the co-ordination of publicity in regard to subjects of national importance. The provinces were asked to give high priority to the installation of community listening sets. It was emphasized at the conference that consultation between the states and the Centre in regard to plans for film production would avoid

●verlapping of subjects. During the year the state Directors of Information met three times and formulated plans for publicity regarding matters of national importance. They also considered how closer liaison could be effected in plans and methods.

A small publicity unit was set up in the Ministry for matters relating to Kashmir.

The Ministry is represented on the Tourist Advisory Committee and a publicity campaign was launched to attract tourists.

Inter-Dominion Review

The Inter-Dominion Information Consultative Committee met once in Karachi and later in New Delhi to review the activities of the Press and the Publications, Broadcasting and Films Divisions of both countries in the light of the Inter-Dominion Agreement. The Hon'ble Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting led the Indian delegation.

Cinematograph Act

A bill was passed to amend the Cinematograph Act to enable the Boards of Film Censors to issue two kinds of certificates, namely, 'U' certificates for films suitable for universal exhibition and 'A' certificates for films suitable for adults only. Another bill was passed to amend the Cinematograph Act enabling the Central Government to appoint a National Board of Film Censors. This would replace the regional boards and ensure a countrywide uniformity in censorship.

Film Enquiry

A Film Enquiry Committee was appointed in September 1949. It is enquiring into the growth and organization of the film industry in India and will indicate the lines on which further development should be directed. It is examining measures to be adopted to enable films to develop into an effective instrument for the promotion of national culture, education and healthy entertainment. It is also enquiring into the possibility of manufacturing raw film and cinematograph equipment in India and will indicate the standards to be adopted for the import of raw film and equipment and for the floating of new companies.

All India Radio

The opening of the Calicut station on June 1, 1950, completes the first phase of AIR's plan to extend broadcast facilities to all the important linguistic areas. It now has a network of twenty-one stations.

Broadcasting having become a Central subject under the Constitution, the radio stations at Mysore, Trivandrum, Hyderabad and Aurangabad were incorporated in AIR on April 1, 1950. Simultaneously, plans were taken in hand to improve the technical as well as programme quality of these stations in order to bring them up to AIR standards in course of time.

At present there are about 400,000 licensed radio sets in the country. This means an increase of radio sets of nearly a hundred per cent since partition. The

number of community receivers at rural and industrial centres and in schools has also increased. In the states of Madras, Bombay and Uttar Pradesh alone community receivers attract a daily audience of 250,000.

In August 1947, the total monthly output of AIR was 5,700 hours. By June 1950, it exceeded 9,300.

On an average, fifty per cent of AIR's programme time is devoted to cultural items. It has endeavoured to present to listeners in one area the music and literature of another, thus enabling a listener in Assam to appreciate a *veena* recital from South India or a listener in Orissa to enjoy a folk song from the Punjab. It presented from almost all stations adaptations from Sanskrit dramas, recitations of Sanskrit poetry and readings from the Sanskrit classics. Some of the significant series of talks and discussions broadcast during the year dealt with India's Constitution, the concept of *Sarvodaya*, food and agriculture, labour relations, multi-purpose projects, art and literature, etc.

All India Radio arranged special programmes for women and children, schools and colleges and for rural areas. Programmes for industrial workers were broadcast from Calcutta, Bombay, Ahmedabad, Lucknow and Madras. Seven stations started a programme called "Radio Farm Forum." The immediate purpose of these forums is to increase food production, but they may easily develop into a nucleus for the reconstruction

of village life. These forums now exist in eighty-one villages of Delhi, Bombay, Madras and UP. The rural programme has also taken another form at some stations. The programme is relayed from a village to the studio and then broadcast. Thus a programme in which many villagers are participating in a particular village is broadcast to rural listeners.

By broadcasting talks, discussions, features and plays from the various stations AIR has contributed its share to the implementation of the Indo-Pakistan Agreement.

Two-way discussions between Delhi and London were started during the winter on such subjects as public affairs, literature, science, etc. It is hoped to extend these programmes to Australia and New Zealand and enlarge the variety of subjects.

During the year AIR covered various events ranging from the launching of steamships and the deliberations of international gatherings to the historic celebrations of the inauguration of the Indian Republic. The World Pacifist Meeting in December 1949 was covered by a number of radio reports recorded at Santiniketan and Wardha. From Mahatma Gandhi's hut at Sevagram AIR broadcast the world peace appeal made by Dr. Rajendra Prasad and some foreign delegates. This broadcast in six languages was given world coverage.

Popularizing Hindi

AIR organized "Radio Prize Play Competitions" in

Tamil, Telugu, Gujarati, Marathi, Hindi, Urdu, Punjabi, Bengali, Oriya and Assamese. There was an increase in the volume and variety of broadcasts in Hindi from stations in the predominantly Hindi areas. A course of lessons in Hindi spread over three months was broadcast from stations in the non-Hindi areas through the medium of the respective regional languages. News bulletins in Hindi were also broadcast from stations in non-Hindi areas. All these efforts were made in order to popularize Hindi which is now the national language.

External Services

AIR's External Services are meant for East and South-East Asia, East and South Africa and the Middle East. The broadcasts are made in English, Burmese, Kuoyu, Cantonese, Indonesian, Pushtu, Afghan, Persian and Arabic. As there are a large number of Indians in some of these countries, programmes in Hindi, Tamil and Gujarati are included in the External services. An experimental service in English was started for listeners in Western Europe.

From May 10, 1950, arrangements have been made for the Teheran radio to relay AIR's Persian service once a fortnight. It is proposed to provide similar facilities to the broadcasting organizations at Nairobi, Singapore and Suva (Fiji).

Since July 1, 1950, an additional external service has been introduced for the West Indies.

The Australian Broadcasting Corporation regularly includes in its home services a recorded feature sent by AIR.

AIR broadcasts sixty-five news bulletins in twenty-four languages as against forty-five news bulletins in fifteen languages in August 1947. AIR's correspondents covered several important international conferences and also the Commonwealth Foreign Ministers' Conference at Colombo.

Advisory Committees

Each regional programme advisory committee now includes one member of Parliament who resides in that region. Educational consultative panels are attached to the stations at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. Language advisory committees are attached to the stations at New Delhi and Lucknow. Stations at Delhi and Bombay have consultative panels for Indian music. Rural advisory committees are attached to the stations at Delhi, Tiruchi, Madras and Vijayawada.

High Frequency Broadcasting

An International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference was held at Mexico City. Seventy countries including India participated in this Conference. It was held to determine the share of each country in the high frequency broadcasting bands. India secured $367\frac{1}{2}$ channel hours for its share.

Research

The Research Department of AIR has been carrying

out important investigations in regard to the broadcasting service in India and its development. The Planning and Development Unit has been engaged on the design of transmission insulators, the design and construction of studios suited to local conditions, etc.

Press Information Bureau

The Press Information Bureau is responsible for presenting the policies and activities of the Government of India to the public through the Press, for keeping the Government informed of the main trends of public opinion as reflected in both the Indian and foreign Press, and for effecting a liaison between the Government and the Press.

The Bureau provides news backgrounds, photographs, features and reference services in seven languages—English, Hindi, Urdu, Bengali, Gujarati, Tamil and Marathi—to over 1,450 Indian newspapers. The Bureau maintains close contact with Press representatives accredited to the Government of India and representative organizations like the Central Press Advisory Committee, the Press Association and the Foreign Correspondents' Association.

The Bureau has branch offices in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras which handle publicity for the Government of India offices in the area and distribute all the services of the Bureau to the regional newspapers.

The Bureau's photographic library has 31,000

photographs classified under 300 headings. The Bureau's news and feature photographs are available to the Indian and foreign Press.

The Defence Wing of the Bureau handles publicity for the Armed Forces. It produces two service journals, *Fauji Akhbar*, a weekly, and *Jawan*, a bi-weekly, in six and eight languages respectively. It also organizes daily Forces Programmes and other military broadcasts from AIR.

Publications Division

The Publications Division produces and distributes two English, three Hindi, one Urdu and one Arabic magazines and a large number of pamphlets in English and Hindi on subjects of national importance.

Foreign Review is an English monthly dealing with international developments judged from the Indian point of view. *The March of India* is a cultural magazine that appears every two months and is intended for English-speaking countries. *Ajkal* is a monthly published both in Hindi and Urdu. It deals with various aspects of Indian life and culture. *Vishwa Darshan* is the Hindi counterpart of *Foreign Review*. *Bal Bharati* is a children's monthly journal in Hindi and contains articles of cultural interest to children of school age. *Saut-el-Shark* is a cultural journal that appears every two months in Arabic.

During the year, the Publications Division published

forty pamphlets. It sold and distributed about 8,000 copies of a pamphlet on the new Constitution in twelve days ; 7,000 copies of a pamphlet called "Our Flag" in the same period ; 5,000 copies of "The Second Year" in a month ; 7,000 copies of "About India" in two months ; and 9,000 copies of Pandit Nehru's speeches in four months. "India—A Pictorial Survey" is a sumptuous album of photographs which vividly illustrate many aspects of modern India.

In the course of the year the Division sold and distributed 6,000,000 copies of magazines and 250,000 copies of pamphlets in thirty-three countries. The publications of the Division are meant for both internal and external publicity. Nevertheless, increasing efforts were made to ensure that as far as possible the publications paid their way. Thus most of them were priced.

The Division runs a small printing press which handles about fifty per cent of its own printing. It was decided to allow commercial publishing houses to print translations in regional languages of the publications of this Division provided a state government recommended the publisher, the translation was approved, a reasonable price fixed and a nominal royalty paid. Many requests were received for permission to reproduce extracts from the Division's pamphlets in text-books and private magazines.

Films Division

The Films Division made good progress during the

year. Regular distribution of documentaries and news reels began from June 1949, and contracts were signed with 2,400 cinema houses.

Documentaries and News Reels

The Division produced forty-one documentaries and 117 news reels. One of the documentaries was a colour film on Kashmir. Some of the documentaries were exhibited in International Film Festivals and Exhibitions at Edinburgh, Prague, Venice, Brussels, Toronto and Berne. Films were also supplied to state governments in both thirty-five mm. and sixteen mm. sizes for exhibition in rural areas. For external publicity sixteen mm. copies of all documentaries approved for the purpose and a monthly edition of the news reels were sent to thirty-four foreign posts.

The Belgian Ministry of Public Instruction agreed to 'dub' at their own cost selected films of the Films Division in French and Flemish. These are meant for non-theatrical exhibition in Belgium, Holland and Luxemburg. A film has been sent to Belgium under this agreement.

The SCAP authorities agreed to 'dub' some of our films in Japanese for non-commercial distribution in Japan. Accordingly, "lavenders" of the film "Tree of Wealth" were sent to Japan.

Some films were distributed to cinemas in Indonesia through a commercial distributor. Several documen-

taries and news reels of the Division were shown in Britain and America in various television circuits. "Saga in Stone," "Glimpses of Gandhiji," "Towards Better Understanding," "Indian Art through the Ages" and "Story of Sindri" are among the more important documentaries produced by the Films Division.

The weekly news reels which were released covered various features of all-India importance. Special editions were brought out to cover the KLM aircraft disaster, Pandit Nehru's visit to the USA and Canada and his visit to Indonesia. A special monthly overseas edition was issued and sent to foreign publicity posts.

Advertising Branch

The Advertising Branch is concerned with the production and release of all display advertisements of the Government of India. During the year about 10,000 insertions were made in 137 Indian languages and sixty English newspapers. In all, 170,000 column inches were consumed.

The Advertising Branch undertook the production of forty-nine poster designs and printed 845,000 copies. It prepared 132 cinema slides which were sent for exhibition throughout India. Approximately 1,230,000 folders, blotters, calendars, stickers, etc. and 51,500,000 labels advertising National Savings Certificates were produced.

PART TWO

PRESS AND PUBLIC OPINION

IT has been a year of solid achievement for the Indian Press in many fields which has shown the growing importance of the Press in the solution of national problems. Much of this achievement is due to the strong sense of national duty and unity of purpose which has characterized the attitude of the Press as a whole during this difficult period of transition. This was particularly noticeable in the early part of the year when as a result of the tragic happenings in East Bengal the relations between India and Pakistan became dangerously strained. The stress of events,

By G. V. KRUPANIDHI, "Hindustan Times."

themselves brought together the two Prime Ministers, Pandit Nehru and Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, in a last-minute effort to stave off the tragedy and find a basis for creating friendly relations between the two countries. The part played by the Indian Press during this anxious and difficult period — both at the time of the conclusion of the Nehru-Liaquat Agreement and later in implementing it — will always remain a bright chapter in the history of the Indian Press.

In a tribute to the Press in Parliament on April 19, the Prime Minister said: "The Press in India and Pakistan has as a whole clearly indicated its determination to help in implementing the Agreement and its general approach to Indo-Pakistan issues has changed greatly for the better. It is proposed to hold a joint meeting of the All India Newspaper Editors' Conference and the Pakistan Newspaper Editor's Conference in Delhi early in May." There is little doubt that the strength and courage with which the Press took up the task of creating the proper atmosphere for the implementation of the Pact was greatly helpful in removing doubt and apprehension from the public mind and inspiring a new faith in the future.

A unique achievement from the point of view of the Press itself was the holding of the joint session of the All India Newspaper Editors' Conference and the Pakistan Newspaper Editors' Conference in Delhi in May last. It was a happy idea to bring the representatives of the two organizations together in a joint

conference to discuss their problems and secure a common understanding. "We are meeting here," said Pir Ali Mohammed Rashidi, President of the Pakistan Newspaper Editors' Conference, "to talk like friends and think of the best means of achieving the desired goal, with which are linked the fates of crores of India's and Pakistan's inhabitants, on which depends the future prosperity of these two countries." Similar sentiments were expressed by Mr. C. R. Srinivasan, President of the All India Newspaper Editors' Conference. He told the Conference: "It is difficult to exaggerate the value or importance of these talks. Its results are not to be measured in terms of the immediate in a narrow sector but in terms of the ultimate or the broad sector of inter-state relations. The psychological change must come first before any worthwhile results are achieved. The pace for this change has been set at the highest level. Common folk must fall into line. The new spirit of faith and fellowship must permeate all classes and communities; the fear complex that holds the ignorant and the prejudiced must be exercised. It is in this task that the Press must find and fulfil its mission."

The success of the Conference — the first of the kind for building up friendly understanding between the Indian Press and the Pakistan Press — has been the notable feature of the year. So great was the enthusiasm and the desire for cordial relationship that almost instinctively both sides laid aside past grievances and bitterness and worked with a determined will to

establish a new relationship. The Conference came to grips with the many difficult problems raised by the Agreement. It also established friendly relations between the leaders of the profession in the two countries. This is a happy augury for the future.

As is well known, several attempts had been made in the past to promote better relations and lay down a mutually agreed code of conduct for the Press of the two countries. Under the Inter-Dominion Agreement adopted in Calcutta in May 1948, it was agreed that the Press in each Dominion should not (a) indulge in propaganda against the other Dominion, (b) publish exaggerated versions or news of a character likely to influence or cause fear or alarm to the population or section of the population in either Dominion, nor (c) publish material likely to be construed as advocating a declaration of war by one Dominion against the other or suggesting the inevitability of war between the two Dominions. The question was discussed at subsequent meetings, and an Inter-Dominion Information Consultative Board was set up, consisting of Government representatives and prominent editors of both the countries, to review the working of these Agreements and help to create a better atmosphere. Unfortunately, the results achieved were far from satisfactory. The failure was largely due to the continued strain in the political relations between the two countries.

Happily, the psychological forces released by the

signing of the Nehru-Liaquat Agreement had an immediate effect on the Press also. Realizing as they did that the political and economic future of both the countries depended upon the whole-hearted implementation of the Agreement responsible newspapers in both the countries threw themselves into the task of seconding the Government's efforts to promote inter-state understanding and create an atmosphere of faith and trust.

This new spirit was fully evident in the proceedings of the Joint Conference in Delhi and the unanimous decisions it adopted. The resolutions of the Conference, forming as they do the basis for the new relationship, are of vital importance. In one resolution it was agreed that, realizing that the Press which played a notable part in the fight for freedom owed a duty and responsibility to safeguard the fruits of that freedom, the Press of both countries should in future observe both in the letter and spirit the terms of the Indo-Pakistan Press Agreement. It also laid down that the Press of both countries, without prejudice to their rights and obligations to present news faithfully and comment fairly thereon, interpret those rights and obligations in the present emergency so as to promote good faith, goodwill and good understanding between India and Pakistan and between the majority and minority communities.

It was also decided at the Conference to set up a joint committee of the All India Newspaper Editors'

Conference and the Pakistan Newspaper Editors' Conference which, among other things, would endeavour to promote better relations between India and Pakistan and the minorities and the majority in each State and provide free access to news. One of the immediate results of this Conference was the withdrawal of the ban imposed on newspapers and the removal of restrictions on correspondents—which was agreed to by both the Governments. In the weeks following the joint Conference at Delhi, considerable work was done in the way of positive effort to implement its decisions. In a statement on July 4, Pir Ali Muhammad Rashidi, President of the newly set up Indo-Pakistan Joint Press Committee, summing up the results said that, despite weak spots, substantial progress had been made and that "on the Press front, the subjugation of the demon of fear, hatred, suspicion and avarice which during the last unhappy years had heaped upon us incalculable shame and suffering, has been very definitely brought within the range of immediate possibility." A substantial achievement was the formulation of a joint Press Code for the guidance of the Press in both the countries. The Code calls upon newspapers to facilitate the further implementation of the Indo-Pakistan Agreement by:

- (a) avoiding the dissemination of news calculated to undermine relations between the majority and the minority communities in the two countries;
- (b) refusing to give currency to mischievous

opinions of individuals or organizations likely to rouse communal passions or create a sense of insecurity among the members of the minority community ;

- (c) rigorously excluding from the Press of each country opinions directed against the territorial sovereignty of the other or purporting to incite war ;
- (d) seeking through normal Press channels or Government agencies, verification of news of communal incidents before it is published ;
- (e) always exercising due care and caution in regard to the publication of reports of communal incidents ;
- (f) exercising care in the publication of pictures and cartoons likely to excite communal passions ;
- (g) affording full facilities to the two Governments for the correction or contradiction of published reports.

With the coming into force of the Republican Constitution on January 26, certain epoch-making changes which gave to the Press new rights and responsibilities have also come into effect. It is laid down in the Constitution that "all citizens should have the right to freedom of speech and expression ;" in other words, a statutory guarantee of freedom of the Press subject to the provisions laid down in the Constitution. In two important judgments — one setting aside a ban against

a weekly and the other cancelling a pre-censorship order, the Supreme Court held that "nothing less than endangering the foundations of the State or threatening its overthrow could justify curtailment of the right to freedom of speech and expression." It also held that criticism of the Government, exciting disaffection, or bad feelings towards it, is not to be regarded as a justifying ground for restricting the freedom of expression and of the Press unless it is such as to undermine the security of the State." It is an important development for the Press as it considerably widens the concept of freedom — in fact, to an extent which may be described as for all practical purposes unrestricted. As one leading paper has pointed out, however, "the courts and the Constitution can protect the freedom of the Press from executive intervention but, in the long run, the maintenance of the freedom of the Press will depend on the object on which this freedom is utilized by the Press of a country," and "with the winning of freedom, the responsibility of the Press also increases and it is on the extent to which it acts with a due sense of responsibility that it will continue to enjoy that freedom."

In the international field also, representatives of the Indian Press have played a very prominent part. At the Montevideo session, in May last, of the United Nations Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information, the Press in India was represented by Mr. Devadas Gandhi. The business of the session included the preparation of a tentative code of ethics for journalists and information personnel, consideration of an elaborate memorandum

prepared by the UN Secretary-General on obstacles to the free flow of information across national frontiers and other matters of interest to the Press. Equally important have been the discussions, in June, of the Empire Press Union in Ottawa to which a strong Indian delegation was led by Mr. Cama. At both these conferences the stand taken by the Indian delegation was that there should be an international understanding to provide for free access to news and such other rights as are necessary for the free and efficient functioning of the Press.

The greatest problem before the Indian Press today is so to mould public opinion as to ensure freedom and the growth of democracy. It is widely recognized that a certain toughness of fibre in a people is necessary for the survival of a free government. It is the duty as well as the privilege of the Press to reconcile its own freedom with the larger freedom of the country and also educate the people to a higher level of intelligence, character and courage which are the staple characteristics that make freedom certain and democracy safe.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

THE third year of Indian independence coincides with the completion of the first ten years of our attempt at organized scientific and industrial research. What are our achievements in this period?

Foremost among these is the fruition of the scheme of national laboratories. Formulated during the war, to ensure steady expansion of the available facilities, this scheme entered the construction stage almost with the advent of independence, and in spite of various

By Dr. S. D. MAHANT, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

handicaps, considerable progress has been made. The year 1950 has seen three of the national laboratories equipped and formally opened for work. Four others will start working before the year is out and the whole scheme is expected to be completed in another year or so.

Planned on an ambitious scale, built on modern lines and equipped with most up-to-date equipment, these institutes will provide facilities which have hitherto not been available in this country. The latest method will be followed in the investigation of the many problems which require their attention. An innovation is the provision for pilot plants by which it is hoped successfully to demonstrate the working of laboratory results on a semi-commercial scale, thereby getting industry interested in the commercial exploitation of the processes developed. Commitments for buildings and equipment for the scheme total approximately thirty-eight million rupees.

During the past ten years, in addition to the investigations carried out in the Council's laboratories, more than 230 schemes of research on fundamental as well as applied sciences have been financed by the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research in various universities and institutes at a total cost of over Rs. 6,400,000. The detailed distribution of these research schemes is illustrated in the map.

The following table shows the annual number

of patentable inventions under the auspices of the CSIR :

	1947	1948	1949	January to June 1950
Chemical	4	9	5	6
Physical	...	...	3	...
Electro-Chemical	1	6	...	...
Drugs	...	2	4	
Glass	...	...	1	...
Metallurgical	1	...	...	...

Included in the inventions evolved out of these activities are some of vital interest to the nation. Housing is one of our primary needs at the moment and a brochure entitled "Low Cost Houses" was published last year. This work has been commended by Prof. J. D. Bernal, the well-known British scientist. To meet the demand for heat-insulating material for 'prefab' roofing, bagasse insulation boards were evolved, and more recently another material, foam glass, has been made available. This material which can be manufactured from waste glass is light, porous and an excellent thermal insulator which can be fabricated or cut in any desired shape.

The subject of coal has continued to receive attention and a monograph on Indian coals has been published. At the same time previous investigations on the washing and blending of coals have been continued. Two coal washing plants are being erected by the Tatas and the experience gained as a result of

their working will prove valuable in further extending the use of the process.

The Fuel Research Institute at Digwadih is also conducting experiments to throw light on the polymeric constitution of coal. By suitable treatment the coal sample is converted into a number of fractions which are subject to chromatographic analysis for separation into homologous groups. The physical properties of these fractions are then determined.

The National Chemical Laboratory at Poona has initiated an extensive investigation on the utilization of non-edible vegetable oils for technical purposes. Among the oils being experimented upon are tobacco-seed oil, safflower oil, castor oil, etc. These investigations are of considerable importance to the Indian economy as India is one of the largest producers of oil-seeds in the world. Incidentally, mention may be made of the discovery that the addition of spices like pepper, turmeric, fennel, cumin, etc., to oils serves to act as anti-oxidant and prevents rancidity of vegetable oils.

The National Physical Laboratory at New Delhi is engaged in the construction and setting up of delicate precision instruments, an essential preliminary to the starting of actual investigations. These include building of a beta-ray spectrograph, expected to record readings during infinitesimally small periods of time, construction of a quartz clock to serve as a standard for time, determination of nuclear magnetic moments

by resonance of micro-waves and dispersion and absorption of ultra-sonics in liquids. Among the investigations in the field of applied physics are two relating to preparation of carbon brushes and other carbon products and separation of rare earths for the study of their luminescent characteristics.

Quite a number of processes under investigation have been completed and are being made available to industry for commercial exploitation. Amongst those awaiting utilization may be mentioned manufacture of citric acid, calcium gluconate, gelatine, filter pads for sterile liquids, water detecting composition, etc.

Development work in connection with the manufacture of postal stamping ink and printing inks has been initiated to study the cost of production and improve the technique of manufacture.

Investigations of interest to fundamental science are those connected with measurements of the ionosphere and cytogenetics of yeast. The former is part of a world-wide investigation, the reports of which are published every month. The latter has already yielded some results which may have important bearing on commercial production of yeast.

In collaboration with other scientific organizations, the Council organized a symposium on micro-waves last year. This was attended by over 200 scientists in the country and provided excellent opportunities for

exchange of views on the application of micro-waves and more than a dozen papers were read and discussed.

Other important developments during the past year have been the decision to inaugurate a Board of Engineering Research and to establish a National Research Development Corporation of India. The Board of Engineering Research will co-ordinate research activities connected with various branches of engineering and will advise the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research on the measures needed to secure the desired end. The Board is composed of industrialists, scientists and others interested in the various aspects of engineering.

The establishment of the National Research Development Corporation has been decided upon to facilitate the development of inventions and to encourage industry to take a greater interest in exploiting the results of industrial research. The detailed scheme of the Corporation is being worked out by a special committee.

The first volume of the National Register containing particulars about engineers has been published and the second volume is in the press. So far, particulars about 50,000 scientists and technicians have been collected and the data so obtained are being analysed and tabulated.

The first volume of "The Wealth of India", as the

new dictionary of economic resources and industries in India has been called, was published last year and was well reviewed in India and abroad. The second volume is in the press and is expected to be published soon.

INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION

THE past year has been of great significance in that it witnessed phenomenal developments in two very important spheres, the political and the economic. The outstanding political events were the framing of the new Constitution and the inauguration of the Sovereign Indian Republic thereunder. In the economic sphere, the highlights were the increase in industrial production, the devaluation of the Indian rupee, and the establishment of the National Planning Commission.

“Whichever way you look at the economic difficulties

By Dr. FREDOON P. ANTIA, Cement Marketing Board.

of this country," declared the then Finance Minister in his budget speech on February 28, 1950, "over and over again, at every turn, you come up against the problem of increased production. Government naturally, therefore, attached the very highest importance to this question of increasing the level of production." The same was the burthen of many a speech by the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister throughout the year. The earnest endeavours made by the Government of India to achieve the object of increasing production at least to the level of the installed capacity, as much to augment the standard of living as to bring down its cost, went a long way towards raising the tempo of economic activity in the country. Industrial production in the third year of the country's freedom bids fair to make, if it has not already made, a better showing on the whole than in the previous years. Where production has not increased, as in cotton and jute manufactures, it was due to extraneous factors over which we could have no control. In the sugar industry, production slightly fell short of last year. Indeed, this has been a problem industry for several reasons, as the recently released report of the Tariff Board on the sugar industry reveals.

Amongst the most outstanding factors responsible for the increase in production is the realization, on the part of the Government of India, of the stranglehold which shortage of transport imposed on the economic life of the country. Towards the end of 1948, the Government of India announced its policy of providing

100 per cent transport to four industries, viz., coal, steel, textile and cement. Consistent with this, it appointed committees of the Central Board of Transport at New Delhi to assess and provide, quarter by quarter, the transport requirements of each of these four industries. This bold decision, although it must have caused considerable heart-burning amongst the other industries, was fully justified by result. *Inter alia* the provision of 100 per cent transport to these industries contributed to an easing of the production situation all round. Apart from this, the Ministry of Transport concentrated all its efforts on expanding the haulage resources of the railway system so as to overcome the crippling handicaps of shortage of locomotives, wagons, line and marshalling yard capacity, etc. Indeed, the transport situation within the country improved so far that by the beginning of 1950, in a large part of the country, the system of allotting priorities on goods traffic was found no longer necessary; accordingly, such control was discontinued in those areas. To take an example, whereas in 1948 the total number of coal wagons loaded on Class I railways was 1,164,000, in 1949 the number was 1,240,000, an increase of about thirteen per cent. The ton-mile totals of all traffic carried over Class I railways were 17,309 million in 1948 compared with approximately 24,400 million in 1949.

The fewer industrial disputes during 1949, as compared with the previous year, may or may not point to improved relations between employers and workers, as

was hoped for under the Industrial Truce Resolution of 1948, but they certainly led to an increase in production. In 1949, the total number of industrial disputes was 1,181 involving 942,000 workers and entailing a loss in man-days of 6,347,403 as against 1,646 disputes involving 1,269,000 workers and entailing a loss in man-days of 7,837,133 in 1948.

A third contributory factor to greater production was the earnest attempt at better co-ordination between one Government department and another, especially at the Centre. Unfortunately, the same cannot yet be said about co-ordination between the Centre and the states. Latterly, however, even here economic realities seem to be forcing the powers that be to consider revision in their erstwhile individualistic attitude.

How far the foregoing favourable factors contributed to an improvement in the country's industrial production will be evident from the following table which shows, at a glance, the progress made by a few selected industries.

Major industries	1948	1949	3 months of 1950	Estimated total for 1950 based on production for the first quarter
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Coal (lakh tons)	298·22	314·56	83·42	333·60
Steel „ „	12·55	13·52	3·55	14·16
Cement „ „	15·52	21·02	6·48	25·92

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Sugar (lakh tons).	10.00	10.44	7.18	*	
Jute goods „ „	10.91	9.46	2.14	8.56	
Sulphuric acid(tons)	80,000	99,458	23,315	...	
Paper „	97,905	103,194	26,493	105,972	
Coffee „	16,125	22,380	9,457	37,028	
Textiles—Yarn (million lbs.)	1,447.61	1,360.19	302.71	1,200.08	
Textiles—cloth (million yds.)	4,319.30	3,904.20	912.67	3,650.64	
Tea (million lbs.)	572.40	595	N.A.	...	
Electricity gene- rated (million K.W. hours)	4,578	4,920	N.A.	...	
Match cases	533,243	524,322	130,388	521,552	

In 1949 and in the first quarter of 1950, except for cotton manufactures, jute goods and matches, the production of every other item registered an improvement over 1948. Both cotton and jute manufactures were adversely affected by the Indo-Pakistan trade impasse following the divergent decisions taken by the Governments of India and Pakistan. The decline in cotton goods output was primarily due to the accumulation of stocks of finished goods, following the loss of Pakistan markets, and the scarcity of the required varieties of cotton. The acute shortage of raw jute supplies, the result of the stalemate between the two sister countries, led to the curtailment of jute goods

* Not estimated, being a seasonal industry.

N.A.—Not available.

production by the Indian jute mill industry. Thanks to wiser counsels eventually prevailing, the Minority Agreement and the Indo-Pak Trade Pact were successfully concluded, and it is hoped that numerous other economic wrangles between the two are also well on the way to be completely ironed out.

The decline in production of matches is due *inter alia* to difficulties in securing adequate supplies of soft wood. India has to depend for this item on the Andamans where the Government of India is believed to be having an ambitious scheme for the large-scale development of soft wood. However, greater attention to this item has also to be paid by the states by launching schemes to grow soft woods in their own forests.

Regarding sulphuric acid, on the basis of the first three months' production in 1950, the estimated total for the year appears to indicate a decline. However, the fall is due only to temporary reasons and the industry expects actually to produce about 150,000 tons during 1950.

Apart from the increase in production mentioned above, a number of essential new industries have been developed in 1949, where necessary through state initiative and encouragement. The machine tool factory located in Mysore state, for instance, is being developed by stages with the assistance of a Swiss firm. The Sindri fertilizer factory, which is shortly expected to go into production, has an annual output capacity of

350,000 tons of ammonium sulphate, besides about 300,000 tons of calcium carbonate sludge as a by-product, which the Government proposes to use in the manufacture of cement. Another notable development is the quick progress made in the manufacture of telephones and accessories in the Government of India factory at Mysore where assembling of telephones started in April 1949. In due course it is expected to produce component parts, for which orders for machinery have already been placed with foreign firms. Likewise, the State locomotive factory at Chittaranjan near Calcutta has made rapid headway in construction and the first finished locomotive is expected to come out of its workshop during the last quarter of 1950.

Consequent on the devaluation of the sterling and the rupee *vis-a-vis* the dollar and of other currencies in September 1949, the Government of India revised its import-export policy with a view to effecting the desired change in the balance of payments position, but not without considering the possible impact of such a revision on the country's industrial development. Imports of non-essential consumers' goods and luxury articles from hard currency areas were largely curtailed. In respect of capital goods and essential industrial raw materials, however, the Government has allowed imports fairly liberally. The value of imports of these two items during the post-devaluation period, October 1949 — January 1950, amount to Rs. 357,488,000 and Rs. 502,506,000 respectively, as against Rs. 243,557,000 and Rs. 447,196,000 respectively during the correspond-

ing period of 1948-49. The imports of luxury goods (liquors, apparel and musical instruments), on the other hand, declined from Rs. 23,302,000 in October-January 1948-49 to Rs. 4,487,000 in October-January 1949-50.

One of the beneficial results of devaluation has been the fillip given to India's exports, particularly of manufactured goods. As a result of the action taken on the recommendations of the Gorwalla Export Promotion Committee right from the first post-devaluation month, there has been to date not only an absence of any adverse trade balance, but actually a favourable balance.

An examination of some export items such as cotton textiles, jute goods, spices and tobacco for October 1949-March 1950 compared with those for the same period in 1948-49 is interesting. Although the cotton textile industry as mentioned before was greatly handicapped by insufficient raw cotton supplies, it is significant that the value of exports increased from Rs. 170,121,000 to Rs. 532,916,000 in October 1949 to March 1950, i.e. by Rs. 362,795,000. A similar improvement was visible in spices, tea and tobacco, the value of exports amounting to Rs. 94,793,000, Rs. 425,276,000 and Rs. 55,956,000, respectively during October 1949 to March 1950 as against Rs. 34,632,000, Rs. 399,862,000 and Rs. 43,730,000, during the same period of 1948-49. In spite of very poor supplies of raw jute from Pakistan, it is noteworthy that the exports of jute manufactures in the post-devaluation period have been more or less maintained,

being of the value of Rs. 672,562,000 during October 1949 to March 1950 compared with Rs. 727,017,000 during October 1948 to March 1949, i.e. a decline of Rs. 54,450,000 which is relatively small.

As a further indication of the Government's earnestness to step up industrial production, mention may be made in passing of the target committees. In pursuance of the decision of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Council of Industries, the Government of India appointed early in 1950 eight target committees for refractories, motor and cycle tyres, power alcohol, plywood, diesel-oil engines, aluminium, paper and paste board, and glassware industries in order to achieve the maximum increase possible in production by securing the fullest co-operation of all the interests concerned.

Another important recommendation of the Central Advisory Council of Industries to which the Government gave effect relates to the appointment of working parties for the three important industries, cotton textiles, coal and heavy engineering. These working parties, consisting of representatives of Government, industry and labour, are required to make a careful study of the problems of industry and to submit to the Government reports embodying their recommendations within six months commencing from the date of appointment. The subjects which the committees are expected to cover relate to measures necessary (1) to achieve an increase of production in

the industries, (2) to reduce cost of production, (3) to improve the quality of products, (4) to improve the efficiency of labour, management and organization of the industries as a whole, (5) to achieve rationalization, and (6) to arrange for better marketing of the products of the industry at home and abroad.

There can be no gainsaying the fact that Dr. John Matthai, the then Finance Minister, did his utmost, during the year under review, to spur industrialists to raise production. He has framed his budget proposals to create the appropriate climate for capital formation and its investment in productive channels and stimulate enterprises — which, unfortunately, witnessed their lowest depths last year. It is too early to assess results. However, it can be said with confidence that no longer need capitalists have cause to complain and withhold their investment and contribution to the much-needed increase in the country's production. Similarly, the foreign investor too has been re-assured, both by the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister, that he need not be chary of investing in the industries of this country. Dr. Matthai went so far as to state that foreign capital "is necessary in this country not merely for the purpose of supplementing our own resources but for the purpose of instilling a spirit of confidence among our own investors." Whichever of these ends may appeal to the foreigner, the terms and conditions of foreign investment outlined by the Government provide more than reasonable security to him.

The outlook for increased industrial production has brightened further by the refreshing attitude of compromise manifested by the Government in respect of the Industries (Control) Bill and the two labour bills — the Labour Relations and the Appellate Tribunal Bills.

In the sphere of industry, the first two years undoubtedly meant a great deal of groping in the dark. During the third year, there has been a tendency to retrace wrong steps taken previously and to stabilize policy. The results even during this short period have been encouraging. But a great deal more is to be expected when the full harvest, consequent on sound policies, is reaped in due course.

CULTURAL CONTACTS

IN most modern states the Ministry of Education is charged, in addition to purely pedagogical and instructional duties, with the promotion and development of the cultural life of the community. This is as it should be, for education in its true sense must include the various human manifestations expressed in art and other cultural forms. If education is a drawing out of what is inherent in man, it is inevitable that such a process must go beyond the narrow limits of exchange of information in a class room. In fact, experience has

By HUMAYUN KABIR, Ministry of Education, Government of India

shown that even pure instruction is more fruitful and effective if it is linked up with these wider aspects of the personality. That is why it is generally recognized today that art is not an embellishment but an essential element in the educational development of children. Children develop most quickly if they are offered the opportunity of spontaneous self-expression, and what is this if not art in its rudimentary form ?

It was, therefore, in the fitness of things that when the Department of Education (now Ministry of Education) was organized as a separate unit of the Government of India, it should be described as the Department of Education and Art. For reasons into which we need not enter, pre-independent India did not offer much scope for the development of art and cultural activities alongside with formal instruction. Those who were attracted by art often moved out of the general educational stream, while the majority who followed general education paid little attention to art. There is little doubt that much of the malaise of the younger generations is due to this neglect of the emotional and aesthetic side of their life.

Nevertheless, the need for art received some recognition when the post-war educational development plans were drawn up during the closing years of the last World War. Acting on a suggestion of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, it was proposed to establish a Cultural Trust which would be charged with the duty of fostering and developing different aspects of

the cultural life of India through Academies of Letters, of the Visual Arts and of Drama, Dance and Music. The framers of the scheme wisely decided that an alien government could not be expected to show that quick and sensitive response to the needs of the nation which activities in the sphere of culture require. It was accordingly proposed that the Trust should be an autonomous body with independent funds of its own. The Government would make an absolute gift of a large sum of money which would form the corpus of the fund and enable the Trust to discharge its duties out of the interest accruing from it.

Apart from these general plans, it must be confessed that not much had been done for the promotion of art or other cultural activities in pre-independent India. It is true that some art schools had been established in important centres like Calcutta, Madras, Bombay or Lucknow, but there was no gainsaying that art was looked upon as the Cinderella of the educational world. There was also an attempt to establish cultural contacts with Iran, following the visit of an Iranian Goodwill Mission to India in 1944. The main stream of cultural activity, however, flowed in non-governmental channels.

Tagore had acted as a non-official ambassador of India since 1913 when he was awarded the Nobel Prize. His visits to countries of Europe, America, South America, South-East Asia, Japan, China, Iran and Soviet Russia were almost like triumphal tours.

His visits led to a re-establishment of contacts, but since the tours owed their origin to his personality, the danger was that the contacts would again be lost with the removal of that personality. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru round about the thirties toured extensively in Europe, and this also had the effect of making these countries conscious of India. Sir C. V. Raman and other scientists have also contributed to the awakening of interest in India in foreign countries. The impact of Gandhiji's personality on the modern world deeply stirred the conscience of man in all countries, and led to a growing awareness of the value of India's culture for the regeneration of the world.

Nevertheless, it must be admitted that interest in India was, till the attainment of freedom, sporadic and faint. With the emergence of free India, the world suddenly recognized that here was a country which had not only achieved its freedom, but had achieved it in a cultured and civilized way that has perhaps no parallel in human history. The Government of independent India also recognized that its contributions to the world would have to be mainly in the fields of moral excellence and the ethical uplift of man. This is the aspect which has come out most strongly during the Prime Minister's tours in the USA, Canada and South-East Asia. For the first time in many centuries, India as a State started taking an active interest in the promotion of art and cultural activities, not only within the country but also abroad.

Only a very brief account of some of these cultural activities of the last three years can be attempted here. Reference has already been made to the visit of the Iranian Goodwill Mission in 1944. This led to the establishment of a small Indo-Iranian Cultural Committee in Delhi. Free India's first Education Minister, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, felt that the scope and functions of the Committee should be expanded so as to promote cultural relations not only with Iran, but with all India's neighbours. Accordingly, in August 1949, a provisional committee was set up to organize the Indian Council for Cultural Relations in order to strengthen India's contacts with Asian countries of the Middle East, and South and East Asia. The Council was formally inaugurated in May 1950 by the Hon'ble Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, who welcomed its establishment as an augury for closer contacts in the field of culture between India and all other countries of the world.

The Council will be divided into sections of which the first will deal with countries of the Middle East and Turkey. This has already been constituted and counts among its members representatives of universities, learned societies and foreign missions and individuals nominated in their own right. All Indian universities were asked to nominate two representatives each and eighteen of them have sent the names of thirty-two nominees. Forty-two societies interested in different aspects of Middle Eastern culture were selected from all over the country and they have

nominated one representative each. Seven foreign missions and legations have also nominated eleven members. In addition, the President of the Council has powers to nominate up to thirty members — men and women distinguished in different fields of art, letters, humanities or social or cultural activities. This Middle East section has already started functioning and has set up a library and a reading room, in addition to the publication of an Arabic magazine, *Thaqafat-ul-Hind* (Indian Culture). A second section dealing with South and East Asia is now under contemplation and when these two wings have been set up, other wings dealing with European and American countries will be taken in hand. The Council has organized exchange of professors between India and Iran. Professor Naficy, a well-known Persian scholar, toured India during the winter of 1949-50, and Dr. Kunhan Raja, formerly of Madras University, has been sent as a visiting Professor to Anjuman-e-Iran-Shanasi, in Iran.

In 1947, Dr. P. C. Bagchi of Santiniketan was appointed Professor of Indian History and Culture at National Peking University, in China, and returned to India in December 1948. In addition, two teachers were sent on deputation for one year to Tasmania, while recruitment on a more regular basis has been made for Zanzibar, Afghanistan, Malaya and Ethiopia at the request of the Governments concerned. The Ministry has also arranged for visits of distinguished men and well known scholars from China, Iran,

Afghanistan, Australia, Africa and America to deliver courses of lectures either at the universities or under the auspices of learned societies.

Free India has sought to extend her cultural contacts with foreign countries in other ways as well. Books on Indian culture and history, and in some cases on Sanskrit language and literature, have been presented to selected libraries in Indonesia, Japan, China, Turkey, Burma and Afghanistan. India has entered into agreements with Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States for exchange of all official publications. In addition, certain libraries in India have been allotted the task of maintaining a collection of all the publications of the United Nations Organization and its specialized agencies.

The free flow of students and scholars between different countries is one of the best methods of promoting cultural contacts and international good relations. The Government of free India have arranged for a large number of such exchange scholarships and fellowships. Fellowships on an exchange basis have been organized between India and France, India and Italy, and India and Iran. In 1944, ten Chinese students were brought over to India at the expense of the Government of India, while ten Indian students were sent to China at the expense of the Chinese Government. In 1947, more Indian students were sent to China at the expense of the Government of India and *ad hoc* scholarships were awarded to five East

African and seven Indonesian students. Since last year, a comprehensive scheme of cultural scholarships embracing all neighbouring countries of India and some of the territories where Indians have settled as colonists has been instituted. During 1949, fifty-three awards were made under this scheme, and more awards will be made during 1950 and the coming years.

India has in recent years sent abroad several archaeological missions to Iran, Afghanistan and Indonesia. During the Prime Minister's visit to Indonesia, he took with him the Director-General of Archaeology and an expert photographer for study on the spot of some of the ancient archaeological remains in that region. The Government of India also organized, with the help of the All India Fine Arts and Crafts Society, an exhibition of Indian art at Kabul in August 1949. It has recently been decided to send a travelling exhibition of photographs of Indian art to selected foreign countries. A UNESCO exhibition of some of the masterpieces of modern European art was held in different cities of India with the assistance of the All India Fine Arts Association. Special mention may be made of collections of art exhibits executed by Indian children which were sent to international exhibitions in different countries like America, Australia and Germany.

During 1949, the nucleus of the National Museum was set up in the President's House with some of the exhibits collected for the Exhibition of Indian Art

organized by the Royal Academy of London. In order to make the Museum fully representative, the Government is taking steps to make an inventory of valuable objects of Indian art in foreign countries. It is proposed to acquire as many originals as possible and, where originals are not available, to secure copies executed by competent experts.

Apart from the establishment of the National Museum, the Government have taken other steps to preserve valuable objects of art. Legislation has been enacted to prevent the exodus of valuable art objects from India without special permission of the Government. A gallery of modern Indian art is also being gradually built up. The Government propose to set up a permanent fund for the purchase of important art objects that deserve to be preserved for the nation.

In August last year, a conference on art was held in Calcutta which was attended by eminent artists and architects from all over the country. Provincial and state governments were also represented at the conference, which has drawn up a comprehensive scheme for the encouragement of art in India and set up a small body which will advise the Government on matters relating to art in the country. During the current year it has been decided to award some scholarships to artists of established reputation to enable them to make a survey of different forms of art and collect specimens of types which are decaying through lack of adequate patronage.

Another field of cultural activity in which there is great scope for study and research is that of Indian music. It is well known that Indian music has developed along parallel lines in the north and the south. The Ministry has, in co-operation with the Government of UP, set up the National Academy of Hindustani Music at Lucknow. This will undertake instruction in the northern style of Indian music and also encourage research and new developments. In co-operation with the Government of Madras, the Ministry has also organized the Central College of Karnatak Music which will soon be placed under the control of the National Academy of Karnataka Music. This will be widely representative of all interests in Karnataka music and perform for South Indian music the same functions as are intended to be fulfilled for North Indian music by the Academy at Lucknow. Steps have also been taken to make a collection of representative folk dance and music for introduction in schools, as it is felt that this is the best way of ensuring the continuity of this vital form of art.

It is proposed to convene shortly two conferences, one of men of letters from the different linguistic regions of India, and the other of votaries of music, drama and dance. It is intended to set up all-India councils which will encourage the exchange of experience and information between artists in different parts of the country and offer expert advice to the Government for the promotion of these forms of art.

Till now, we have had histories which dealt with the philosophy of India or with European philosophy. There have been some attempts to refer to Indian philosophy in histories of Western philosophy and *vice versa*, but as yet there has been no comprehensive account of the development of human thought in different countries and different ages. Maulana Azad thought that such a study was essential if different peoples were to have a better appreciation of one another's culture and civilization. One of the first tasks undertaken by the Ministry of Education was, therefore, the preparation of such a History of Philosophy, Eastern and Western. Some sixty scholars from various parts of the world have co-operated in the production of the work which is now almost complete. This will be the first history of philosophy in which an account will be given of the development of human thought in India, China and Japan, Iran, the Arab-speaking world and Egypt, Greece, medieval and modern Europe and America.

To attempt to give in a short space an account of the activities of the Ministry in the field of culture unfortunately tends to become a catalogue of incidents and events. Instead of, therefore, further lengthening the list, it is enough to say that the Government of free India is fully conscious of the fact that a nation's true worth is measured by its achievements in the cultural field. Relations in the field of politics and economics are always governed by considerations of interest and even if this be

enlightened self-interest, such exchanges always have an element of bargaining and impermanence. In the field of culture, the scope of co-operation is unlimited. Each nation's progress is to the advantage of every other nation. Free India is, therefore, pledged to enrich her own magnificent inheritance and add to the cultural heritage of the world by the assimilation of past traditions with the development of new resources.

IMPORTANT PUBLICATIONS

BOOKS pour out from presses in India in a steady stream year by year and the task of the reviewer is not an easy one. It is harder still to pick out a dozen volumes and say that these and only these will have enduring value. Though religion and politics are the concern of hundreds of writers, much that is written on religious subjects shows little original thinking, while the political literature takes the form of pamphlets written on the problems of the hour, so that they are of ephemeral significance. Fiction is written mainly in the various Indian languages so that a good novel in,

By B. APPASWAMY, "Hindu," Madras.

say, Bengali, is unknown in the rest of the country unless it is translated.

In 1949, the books on religious themes of exceptional merit include the late Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri's lectures on the Ramayana, in which the great liberal thinker treated the characters of the epic as human beings capable of passion and error. Some of the best passages of the Ramayana were examined and explained by Mr. Sastri in a manner which laymen could understand and pandits appreciate. Another valuable book was a second collection of the letters of Sri Aurobindo in which the mystic has written answers to the searching questions of his many disciples. A third book which may do something to bridge the gulf between two religions was "The Hindu View of Christ" by Swami Akhilananda in which he treats Jesus Christ as an eastern yogi who sacrificed his life in the cause of *ahimsa*. A new approach to Buddhism was found in Dr. Ananda Coomaraswamy's "Living Thoughts of Gotama, the Buddha" in which the Hindu heritage of the Buddha is clearly shown. In pure philosophy, the year saw the publication of the fourth volume of Dr. Surendranath Dasgupta's "History of Indian Philosophy." The volume describes the doctrines of Madhava, Vallabha and the Bengal school of Vaishnavism.

If we turn to history, some of the notable publications were the second and third volumes of Dr. G. S. Sardesai's "New History of the Marathas," an extremely

important study of one of the most fascinating epochs of Indian history. Of special interest was Dr. G. M. D. Sufi's comprehensive History of Kashmir in which he incidentally gives evidence to show that the poet Kalidasa was born in Kashmir. In "State and Government in Ancient India," Dr. A. S. Altekar of Banaras describes the republics before the Gupta period and reveals that even in those days the executive was responsible to a popular assembly.

The art of biography is imperfectly understood in India where eulogy often takes the place of dispassionate narrative and all unwelcome facts are suppressed. Every year dozens of new books on the life of Gandhiji are issued—so great is the interest of the public in our lost leader—but few of them throw fresh light on his career. 1949 saw the publication of the autobiography of Dr. Rajendra Prasad in Hindi, "Atma Katha," which was written while the present President was in jail. Another life story that will be studied for years to come is the biography of Charles Freer Andrews by S. B. Chaturvedi and M. Sykes, which gives the most complete account we have yet had of "Charlie" Andrews, the friend of Gandhiji and the tireless investigator of the difficulties of Indian settlers in foreign countries. It is not often that Indians write about foreign literary men and the life of Anton Chekhov by H. Ghoshal, who is Cultural Secretary of the Indian Embassy at Moscow, should be read by Indian writers partly because Chekhov is one of the world's greatest novelists and partly because his stories are laid

in Russia which bears strong resemblance to the India of today. We have a life of quite another variety in "A Coin of Indian Metal" by K. N. Dutt which is a short biography of Wing Commander K. K. Majumdar, a pioneering leader of the Indian Air Force. "Jumbo" Majumdar was a patriot who believed that India must be strong if she is to be effective in the world and his life was dedicated to the building up of the small pre-war air force into the more powerful force of today. He died prematurely in an air accident but this book will keep the memory of his daring and intelligence alive. Another book which is also meant to rouse the public interest in India's defence, though it is not a biography, is "The Naval Defence of India" by K. B. Vaidya which advocates the construction of a three fleet navy which will patrol the seas around this country and raise the country's prestige.

In the field of sociology and ethics, we had in 1949 a highly stimulating exposition of the "New Humanism" in the book "In Man's Own Image" by Ellen Roy and Sibnarayan Ray. The rights of women are often proclaimed but few men have taken the extreme position adopted by Shahid Pravin in "Women, Marriage and Morals" where he champions the cause of female superiority and recalls the golden age of matriarchal societies. It is difficult to select a few books from the economic field but Dr. P. J. Thomas's comprehensive survey of "India's Basic Industries" may be mentioned and Mr. B. G. Ghate's "Asia's Trade" which for the first time treated Asia as a distinct

entity and proposed that purely Asiatic trading schemes and bodies should be established. In India economic writing of the purely theoretical kind is rare and Mr. Rangnekar's "Imperfect Competition in International Trade" uses the mathematical treatment that is best suited to its complex material. This brief survey of the books of 1949 has said little of the fine arts, but we may mention with approval a useful addition to the literature of Indian dancing, "Nritha Manjari," by Leela Row which describes the technique of the Bharata Natyam school.

PROGRESS OF THE ADIVASIS

ACCORDING to the 1941 Census, Adivasis, the original inhabitants of India, number 24·8 million. Census enumeration has hitherto been so vitiated by political considerations that it would be safer to accept the verdict of the Indian Science Congress and to say that Adivasis are "not less than thirty million." This figure comprehends only those who have not been absorbed by Hinduism and other religions. Adivasis today are the aboriginal groups which still continue to live the tribal way, follow the ancient customs and believe the prehistoric faiths. India is the ethnographer's

By JAIPAL SINGH, M.P.

paradise. There are nearly two hundred different tribes, some of them numbering a few thousand only, while others are in millions. The Asurs, so prominent in ancient Indian literature, now number 4,564. The Gonds are 3·2 million and are the largest tribal group with the 2·7 million Santhals and 2·3 million Bhils coming second and third.

Indian historians are significantly silent about pre-Aryan society in India, and one gets the impression that the aboriginal inhabitants had no civilization of their own. Discoveries at Harappa and Mohenjodaro prove beyond doubt that the Indus valley civilization was of a very high order. There were tribal republics, some of them of great size. Stress is fanatically laid on the supremacy of Sanskrit in the shaping of the major Indian languages. No thought whatever is given to the fact that Adivasi languages, like Mundari, are immensely rich and it cannot be denied that they must have considerably influenced the language of the incoming Aryan-speaking hordes.

Adivasis fought every inch of the ground against the new-comers. Defeat meant complete absorption. The fact that today Adivasi concentration is in the hilly tracts and jungle fastnesses establishes the fact that Adivasis had to retreat against the advancing hosts whose interest as pastoral people was mainly round the river basins. The new-comers were not allured by the inhospitable and dangerous forests. For centuries, inaccessibility was the guarantee against alien forces of

acculturation. Communications were difficult, and till recent years Adivasis were left to themselves. They were not in the political picture and, during the nationalist struggles, it was not imperative to think of Adivasis. During the British regime, the Adivasi Tracts, eighteen in number, were cordoned off and excluded from the reach of the general administration. This meant that general laws could be applied in the Adivasi Tracts only after special gubernatorial sanctions and fiats had been obtained. All this was done in the name of protection and the Governor of the province was directly responsible to the Viceroy. In effect nothing was done to protect Adivasis from unfair exploitation. Christian missionaries of various denominations were admitted to work in the Adivasi Tracts and the inevitable result was that education was taken to the jungles and conversion followed.

Educationally not all Adivasi Tracts are backward. Wherever missionaries worked they made their adherents literate and mission schools and colleges were open to the unconverted also. Adivasis would have been completely uneducated had not the western missionaries worked in their midst. Education has made great progress among Adivasi women in the mission areas. Generally, they take to the professions of teaching and nursing. Fortunately there is no question of the emancipation of women in Adivasi society. Men and women have equal status in every respect and, in some tribal groups, women have greater authority than men. The Khasis of the Jaintia and

Khasi Hills in Assam have the matriarchal system. Nowhere is the Adivasi woman a parasite. She has to work harder than man.

In free India, there is no room for isolation of any section of the Indian community. The temper of the country has changed and ideas of safeguards and special treatment are discountenanced. Yet it has to be admitted that undivided attention must be directed to bringing Adivasis and other backward sections of the Indian community to the level of the general population. It will not be enough to say that adult franchise will solve the problem. Adult franchise will certainly compel political parties to woo Adivasis but political slogans, unimplemented by economic and development measures, will only start upheavals which the country can ill afford. Some people are inclined to think that the Constitution has made adequate provisions for the protection and welfare of Adivasis. The Constitution must be judged not by the written word but by the way its spirit is executed.

The Constitution authorizes the President to appoint a Special Officer to report from time to time on the steps taken by the governments for the advancement of Adivasis and other backward classes. The Special Officer has yet to be appointed. The question is not so much of the utility of the Special Officer's periodical reports as the power he will have to co-ordinate policies and methods for the speedy realization of the directives of the Constitution. For

material results to follow, a special department will have to be created not only at the Centre but also in the states. In territories like Assam, Orissa, the Chhota Nagpur Plateau, Gondwana and other large Adivasi Tracts, it is necessary to appoint Ministers for Tribal Affairs, if real progress is to be made. There is a great deal to be said for building up a cadre of executive officers specifically trained for work among the backward classes. It does seem strange, however, that the advice of anthropologists has so far been ignored. The Advisory Councils may be able to present solutions but the successful working of the Councils will largely depend upon the extent of goodwill and funds that the general community will place at the disposal of the administration for the ad hoc task of Adivasi welfare. Without funds not much progress will be made.

The Constitution provides that Adivasi lands shall not be alienated. This is a vital safeguard. Adivasis are children of the soil and their lands afford them firm roots. Can any resettlement be done for Adivasis who have already lost their lands? About one million Chhota Nagpur Adivasis are now in the tea gardens of Assam and most of them drift from garden to garden. Permanent tea garden labour presents no problem but floating labour will have to be sent back to the land if steady labour conditions are to be restored in tea gardens.

It is remarkable how quickly political consciousness

has come to Adivasis after independence. In Assam, all the tribal groups are well organized into local political societies and they are fully alive to their importance in the frontier state. In Bihar the Adivasi population is over five million and there is a disciplined political party. The effect of the Adivasi self-determination struggle in Bihar has had far-reaching consequences throughout India and the attention of governments has been turned to the Adivasis. Chhota Nagpur is rich in minerals and has the most compact Adivasi population. Adivasis have reacted favourably to industrial development and, when the Damodar Valley Project gets going, it will be interesting to see how they adapt themselves to large-scale industrialization.

INDIANS ABROAD

FROM various parts of the world where Indians have settled, there comes today a cry of anguish and pain. Attempts are being made to turn them out of several countries and this move is more marked in those countries which our people have helped most. In South Africa and Ceylon, Burma and Malaya, Fiji and the West Indies, where Indians have, by dint of their enterprise and skill, brought prosperity and wealth to the whole population, they are being slowly squeezed out to a greater or lesser extent by those in power there.

By Dr. N. V. RAJKUMAR, Foreign Secretary, All India Congress Committee.

Indians are not, as is usually supposed, a stay-at-home people. It may be news to many that for every hundred that stay in their motherland, one Indian seeks his living overseas. Today about four and a half million of our stock are spread all over the world from the North Atlantic to the South Pacific. Wherever they may be and howsoever difficult their existence, they constitute little bits of India and take to the lands where they live the culture and the religion, the traditions and the ways of life of their great motherland. Neither the passage of centuries, nor in some cases the complete break with the past had made them forget the glory that was Ind.

The history of Indian emigration to foreign lands goes into the dim and distant past. As early as 400 B.C., the culture, religion and literature of Hindustan had penetrated what is today known as Malaya. Our commercial and cultural contacts with the Far East are at least 1,500 years old, and even to this day the people of Bali are mainly Hindus. Nearer home, merchants and Buddhist preachers and missionaries from India went to settle in Ceylon centuries before Christ. Thus a number of our brave countrymen, pioneers in search of adventure and trade, had sailed their ships to many far off lands long before Vasco da Gama brought his ships to the East and 'discovered' it for the West.

This glorious past is, however, a much faded and worn out page in the history of Indians overseas. The

centuries that have elapsed have only brought misery to these Indians and an increasing deterioration in their living conditions. There are several reasons for the decay of this once proud race, perhaps the most important being the indenture system under which Indians went out of the country almost as slave labour instead of being intrepid adventurers and business men in search of wealth and opportunities for progress. This iniquitous practice went on for nearly eighty-five years bringing in its wake such great hardships and sufferings, humiliations and insults as have ever soiled the pages of human history.

The indenture system has left a difficult legacy behind. As we have said, the present deplorable position of Indians abroad is mainly due to the evil effects of this system. Added to that was the fact that India herself was not a free country until recently and consequently could do little or nothing for her children abroad. The alien rulers of the country had ignored this question for obvious reasons. The emigrants were, therefore, left to look after themselves without material or moral support from their mother country. If, in spite of this disability, they have prospered and done well, it is due to the remarkable vitality and organizing genius of the Indian race.

Although the great majority of the Indian emigrants were labourers, a number of merchants, bankers, shopkeepers, pedlars and contractors inevitably followed them. Even doctors and lawyers went in the hope of

earning a living there. Together they represented a cross-section of Indian society, its virtues and vices. An India in miniature was transplanted on these distant shores. This then is the most characteristic feature of Indians settled abroad — their distinctive way of life and their tenacity in clinging to their ancient heritage. It is true that the younger generation has strayed far from their old moorings; nevertheless, the Indian blood still runs in their veins and the spirit of India still beckons to them.

While some of the indentured labourers returned to India, others settled down permanently in the countries of their adoption either on land or as artisans, carpenters, etc. Some did well and accumulated wealth; others continued in grinding poverty and eked out a miserable existence. A new generation grew up under the protecting wing of Indian traditions, but cutting away gradually from the sentimental ties which bound their forefathers to India. This new generation trod new paths. Education gave them a new status in the social and political life of their country and they became doctors, lawyers, technicians and politicians. They had new hopes and aspirations and they identified themselves with the interest of the country of their birth.

The atmosphere in which the Indian community grew and flourished was different in different countries. South Africa is undoubtedly the most notorious for its relentless persecution of the Indian community there, particularly since Malan came to power. From the

Asiatic Land Tenure Law to the latest Group Areas Act, everything possible has been done to make the Indians feel that they are not wanted in South Africa. And this despite the fact that these Indians are South African nationals and have contributed not a little to the development of the Dark Continent. Conditions in British East Africa (Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika) are better but there too European jingoism is trying to oust the Indians from the position they occupy in the economic life of these territories. In Ceylon, conditions are equally unsatisfactory while Indians are finding it more and more difficult to continue in their professions and business in Burma. Thousands of government servants and railway workers have had to quit and return to their motherland since Burma became independent. Nationalization of land has affected Indian landowners. However, it must be said to the credit of the Burmese government that they have shown no open hostility to the Indians as a whole as in Ceylon or in South Africa. Signs are not wanting to show that the Indians in Malaya are facing a grave situation because of the political disturbances there. The European planters in Malaya are not well disposed towards the Indians who are a politically conscious group and might prove dangerous to their continued exploitation of cheap labour. In Fiji, the British Governor has recently uttered a warning that the prosperous Indian community will have to give up the lands they hold ostensibly to benefit the local inhabitants. Here again, it may be a discreet move to prevent the growing Indian community from

becoming an influential factor in the administration of these islands. In far off West Indies, the projected move for a federation may ultimately prove to be the beginning of the process of elimination of Indian influence in Trinidad and elsewhere.

In general, it may be said that Indians have found a better welcome in the colonies outside the British Empire. Consequently, today the problem of Indians is more complicated and their future less hopeful in British colonial areas than elsewhere. This is an unfortunate fact, but is nevertheless true. The oppression of Indians is worse in South Africa, a British dominion, than anywhere else. Compared with Ceylon independent Burma is more liberal. Their sufferings, however, have not deterred Indians from contributing their best to the progress and prosperity of the countries of their adoption. It may be safely asserted that Indians have contributed more to the material development of the various British colonies and dominions than any other community.

Perhaps the main reason for the discrimination against Indians settled in foreign lands is the fact that India herself was not a free country until recently. Coming from a slave country, subject to foreign rule and domination, they could not expect to live as free men outside. How could they carry their heads high when India herself was a British dependency? For the same reason, they could not bank on any support from their mother country in their fight against politi-

cal oppression, economic exploitation and racial discrimination. South Africa, Ceylon, Burma and Malaya were all British ruled or dominated countries where the Indian could not expect any better treatment than what he received in his motherland.

Now that we are free and are in a position to extend our support to these countrymen of ours living in far off countries, we can legitimately expect an improvement in their conditions. The three years of political independence that we have enjoyed have been a trying period. India herself is not yet out of the woods. It has, therefore, not been possible for her government to devote much attention to our countrymen abroad. They can, however, rest assured that their grievances and difficulties will get increasing attention here and that everything possible would be done to improve their lot.

But while looking to India for help and sympathy, the overseas Indians should not behave as a separatist element in the national life of the country where they have settled. They should completely identify themselves with the people in whose midst they live. They must share their joys and sorrows and work for their common well-being. Where the country is independent they must adopt the nationality of that country and live and work as full-fledged citizens there. They should realize that they cannot continue to be Indian citizens and at the same time demand or expect citizenship rights in the countries where they live. In

South Africa, for example, the Indians should fight for their rights as South African nationals and not as nationals of India. India's interest in them and support to their cause arises out of the fact that they are Indians by race and because India is opposed, as a matter of principle, to all racial discrimination. While Indians will always have a home in India where they are welcome to return any time, as long as they are abroad they should make common cause with their fellow countrymen, even in their fight for political freedom.

Such identification need not mean any break in the social, religious or cultural ties with India. These silken bonds will continue to hold us together. At present almost everywhere, the Indians are intellectually and culturally starved. We have not been able to do much for them in these spheres. But there need be no fear that they will be lost to us. Indians, whatever they may be and wherever they may be, are an emotional people. Their love and affection for Mother India is well known. Only last year 300 aged Indians from British Guiana returned to India on the expiry of their employment contract there, because, as they themselves put it, they wanted "to lay their bones on India's sacred soil." The tie will remain as long as Indians are what they are. In the meantime it is our duty to feed the cultural springs that are slowly drying up and make available to India's children abroad our music and art, our literature and philosophy, in short our great heritage.

The Indians abroad have also a duty to perform. They must keep up the glorious traditions that are their precious inheritance. They should always bear in mind that their motherland is also the motherland of the Buddha and Gandhi. In the words of our Prime Minister, "Wherever in this wide world there goes an Indian, there also goes a bit of India with him, and he may not forget or ignore it. By his actions India will be judged. He has it in his power to some extent to bring credit or discredit to his country, honour or dishonour. Let him keep this in mind always and let him bear himself with dignity in good fortune and ill fortune alike."

**PART
THREE**

FOOD PRODUCTION

ASSAM

THE Government of Assam made great efforts for food production. Mechanized cultivation was carried out in a vast area of uncultivated land. The power pump irrigation scheme was applied to some tracts in connection with *boro* cultivation. The district seed farms distributed a large quantity of improved seeds. Measures were taken to combat insects and pests of paddy and food plants.

In the hills and tribal areas terrace cultivation was encouraged and special crops suited to the soil were grown in certain areas.

Steps were taken to improve the procurement of paddy and rice. The controlled prices of these commodities were brought down considerably. Steps were also taken to procure supplies of salt.

BHOPAL

The Government has sanctioned a scheme for the reclamation of 520,000 acres of land in about seven years. It is expected, however, that in the next five or six years with four CTO tractor teams of fifteen tractors each, about 600,000 acres of land will be brought under cultivation.

During 1949-50 a compost development scheme was sanctioned and a Compost Development Officer was appointed.

The present production of manure in villages is about 600,000 tons per year. It is expected that it will increase by about fifty per cent.

BIHAR

The scheme of irrigation and reclamation worked last year has increased the production capacity of the state permanently by over 62,000 tons. The use of fertilizers alone should have increased the yield by 33,000 tons. In all, therefore, Bihar gained an increased yield of over 95,000 tons.

During 1949-50, the total area reclaimed in Bihar

was 28,702.43 acres, out of which 23,038 acres were reclaimed by manual labour and 5,664 by tractors. The government has given liberal loans for land improvement in every district, in addition to 50% cost of reclamation in the laterite regions of south Bihar.

Exceeding their targets, the Revenue Department completed 7,790 minor irrigation works, while the Agriculture Department completed 4,361 surface percolation wells, 325 open borings and eighteen tube wells. It also distributed 110 lift engines and pumps. Under the electric lift irrigation scheme, fifty-nine wells were constructed out of which nineteen were energized.

The Government of Bihar raised 30,000 tons of town compost and 150,000 tons of rural compost, and distributed over 16,000 tons of chemical fertilizers.

BOMBAY

Fourteen schemes for the multiplication and distribution of improved varieties of paddy, *jowar*, *bajra*, wheat, *nagli*, gram and maize were in operation and 166,310 maunds of seed were distributed to cover an area of 674,915 acres.

During 1949-50, 1,840 *bandharas* were constructed irrigating 16,262 acres. The government encouraged the cultivation of potatoes, sweet potatoes and vegetables. Potato seeds were imported from the

Simla Hills and supplied to cultivators at cost price. *Tagai* loans at three per cent were given to needy cultivators for the purchase of manure, seed, etc. During 1949-50, 11,131 acres more were brought under sweet potatoes and 9,931 acres under vegetables. Prizes were awarded to cultivators obtaining the highest yield of vegetables per acre in each *taluka*.

Two high yielding hybrids of maize were established and one improved strain of *nagli* was evolved.

The government started an agricultural school at Mirjole in Ratnagiri district and took over the agricultural schools at Baroda, Jagudan and Kolhapur.

The mechanical cultivation section of Bombay has 240 tractors which are loaned for ploughing and harrowing.

The government sanctioned fourteen lift irrigation schemes expected to irrigate about 31,332 acres of land resulting in an additional yield of about 7,500 tons of food grains per year.

Under the five year scheme 11,000 wells have been constructed and 5,000 old wells repaired.

The government started seventy-two supplementary breeding centres and supplied 400 premium bulls and 3,155 cows. It held ninety cattle shows and rallies. The government granted loans to the farmers and started milk supply projects in important towns.

Subsidies were granted to cultivators at the rate of fifty rupees per ton of mixed manure while groundnut cake was sold at reduced rates. The government also distributed 44,164 tons of groundnut cake as manure and 21,294 tons as cattle feed.

COORG

During the year the Agriculture Department carried out intensive propaganda in the villages in the use of improved implements, better seeds, natural and artificial manures, etc. Six exhibitions and 150 practical demonstrations were held.

During the tree planting week in August 1949, about 10,000 fruit, timber and fuel trees were planted. The manure procured by the department was distributed at half the cost. Under the 'Grow More Food' scheme, 1,375 acres of new land were reclaimed and forty tanks and seventeen dams and channels were constructed or repaired. About 9,500 acres of crops and 200 tons of seeds were treated against pest and diseases. A total of 102,000 tons of compost was prepared during the year.

Improved methods of cultivation were demonstrated to the *ryots* in fourteen holdings. Varietal trials were held with paddy, *ragi*, sugar-cane, sweet potato, etc. The Agriculture Department maintains two demonstration farms at Fraserpet and Virajpet for dry and wet crop experiments respectively. There is also an agri-

cultural laboratory at Mercara which tackles local problems. There are twenty-eight agricultural depots where implements, chemicals and manures are stocked for distribution to the *ryots*.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

The appointment of a Director of Agriculture was sanctioned in October 1948. The existing state orchards were improved and a beginning made with the development of central nurseries in each district. Over 2,000 grafted plants of different fruit trees were distributed from the existing stock in the nurseries.

The scheme regarding potato development was sanctioned by the Government of India. Potatoes weighing one ton and eighty lbs. were received from Scotland for disease-free seed multiplication.

Nucleus poultry farms were started in each district and over two hundred birds were either purchased or hatched.

HYDERABAD

During the year, the government distributed 2,916 tons of improved varieties of seed covering an area of 301,288 acres, and 34,765 tons of manure covering an area of 120,095 acres. It is estimated that the increase in food production as a result of these measures will be 19,722 tons which will be sufficient to feed 118,332 persons for one year.

A total of 15,901 tons of compost was distributed to cover 3,180 acres of land.

Through the Tractor Section, 1,868 acres of weed infested land were ploughed. Irrigation facilities were improved by the construction of twenty new bores of a total depth of 731 feet, the distribution of eighty-two oil engines and the supply of eighty-two pumping sets.

At three agricultural research stations farmers' classes were started by the Department of Agriculture to train peasant lads under sixteen years of age. Training in the operation of oil engines and pumps was also given by the Department. With the co-operation of the Department of Vocational and Technical Education the Agriculture Department is successfully running an agricultural high school at Parbhani. It also co-operates with the Osmania University in running a college of agriculture.

KASHMIR

The food position during the year was satisfactory. The system of collection and delivery of *mujawaza* (payment of part of land revenue in kind) worked smoothly. With the opening up of a number of *khushki deh ghats*, zamindars were considerably relieved and the collection was effected speedily.

During 1949-50, 6,193 acres of government waste land were allotted to landless agricultural

labourers, petty zamindars and small landholders. An additional produce of 1,786 tons of food grains is expected.

Various irrigation projects were taken in hand during the past year, the most important is the Sind Valley Hydro-Electric-cum-Irrigation Project which is expected to generate 12,000 kw of electricity and irrigate 1,500 acres of land.

MADHYA BHARAT

The state was deficit to the extent of 70,000 tons of food grains up to 1948. By August 1949, the government procured 69,719 tons of wheat and 3,378 tons of other food grains. It spent Rs. 2.2 million in subsidizing wheat imported from foreign countries to make it available to the public at cheaper rates.

About 125,000 acres of new land have been brought under the plough. Loans amounting to three million rupees have been advanced to peasants for bullocks, pumps, wells, seeds, manure, etc.

Last year, 5,000 acres of *kans* infested land were reclaimed by means of tractors. This year 40,000 acres of land are expected to be cleared.

The government spent about Rs. 1,083,000 on extension, improvement, maintenance and construction of irrigation works and on fisheries. It is estimated that

now 950,000 acres of irrigated land will be brought under cultivation.

It is expected that the Chambal Hydro-Electric Project will irrigate about 100,000 acres.

MADHYA PRADESH

Under the intensified cultivation schemes the food production of Madhya Pradesh increased by 92,990 tons in 1949. It has 216,289 tons of additional food grains during the current year.

The government distributed 4976 tons of improved paddy seed covering an area of 111,390 acres estimated to produce 3,341 tons and 2,392 tons of groundnut seed for 53,582 acres. The Government gave Rs. 18,525 cash *taccavi* to the cultivators for the purchase of *kharif* potato seed.

A scheme was launched to distribute and multiply rust-tolerant varieties of wheat.

During 1949-50, 751 tons of oil cake were distributed, covering 137,448 acres resulting in an additional production of 9,737 tons of food grains. The government also distributed 678 tons of compost, 3,081 tons of ammonium sulphate, 1,170 tons of ammonium phosphate and 421 tons of phosphatic fertilizers.

During 1949-50, the government proposed to construct 9,000 wells irrigating 27,000 acres which would

labourers, petty zamindars and small landholders. An additional produce of 1,786 tons of food grains is expected.

Various irrigation projects were taken in hand during the past year, the most important is the Sind Valley Hydro-Electric-cum-Irrigation Project which is expected to generate 12,000 kw of electricity and irrigate 1,500 acres of land.

MADHYA BHARAT

The state was deficit to the extent of 70,000 tons of food grains up to 1948. By August 1949, the government procured 69,719 tons of wheat and 3,378 tons of other food grains. It spent Rs. 2.2 million in subsidizing wheat imported from foreign countries to make it available to the public at cheaper rates.

About 125,000 acres of new land have been brought under the plough. Loans amounting to three million rupees have been advanced to peasants for bullocks, pumps, wells, seeds, manure, etc.

Last year, 5,000 acres of *kans* infested land were reclaimed by means of tractors. This year 40,000 acres of land are expected to be cleared.

The government spent about Rs. 1,083,000 on extension, improvement, maintenance and construction of irrigation works and on fisheries. It is estimated that

now 950,000 acres of irrigated land will be brought under cultivation.

It is expected that the Chambal Hydro-Electric Project will irrigate about 100,000 acres.

MADHYA PRADESH

Under the intensified cultivation schemes the food production of Madhya Pradesh increased by 92,990 tons in 1949. It has 216,289 tons of additional food grains during the current year.

The government distributed 4976 tons of improved paddy seed covering an area of 111,390 acres estimated to produce 3,341 tons and 2,392 tons of groundnut seed for 53,582 acres. The Government gave Rs. 18,525 cash *taccavi* to the cultivators for the purchase of *kharif* potato seed.

A scheme was launched to distribute and multiply rust-tolerant varieties of wheat.

During 1949-50, 751 tons of oil cake were distributed, covering 137,448 acres resulting in an additional production of 9,737 tons of food grains. The government also distributed 678 tons of compost, 3,081 tons of ammonium sulphate, 1,170 tons of ammonium phosphate and 421 tons of phosphatic fertilizers.

During 1949-50, the government proposed to construct 9,000 wells irrigating 27,000 acres which would

yield 5,400 tons of food. It also repaired 5,020 old wells since 1944. Loans were granted for the construction of field embankments in order to convert *rabi* area into *Do-Fasli*.

The Public Works Department has carried out major irrigation works commanding 5,200 acres. Other schemes to improve irrigation comprise grants of subsidies, distribution of *rahats* and power pumping sets, etc.

During 1949-50, 21,348 acres of *kans* infested wheat land were brought under cultivation, yielding 3,522 tons of additional food.

The government has established four tractor stations, with a total strength of thirty tractors. During 1949-50, 5,851 acres of land were brought under cultivation, yielding 299 tons of additional food grains.

MADRAS

To help in greater food production, district food production committees were constituted. A Cabinet Committee has also been appointed to sanction food production schemes expeditiously.

Under the Three Year Plan the government supplies oil engines and electric motor pump sets to *ryots* for purposes of lift irrigation. This scheme has

benefited 10,085 acres of land, and the anticipated additional production is about 5,042 tons. Tractors have brought 43,250 acres of waste and fallow land under the plough promising to yield 10,813 tons of extra food grains.

During 1949-50, 46,959 tons of ammonium sulphate and 11,918 tons of phosphatic fertilizers were distributed covering 1,810,000 acres of land. The total additional production of rice during the year was 35,723 tons. Great importance has been attached to the production and utilization of green manure. Up to the end of March 1950, 320,000 acres were under paddy, 19,000 acres under millet and 87,000 acres under green manure.

The government has distributed 51,322 tons of urban and 35,425 tons of rural compost resulting in an increase of 900 tons of food grains.

Fungicide sprayers are made available to agriculturists at fifty per cent of the cost price. Contour trenches and *bunds* are being constructed to prevent loss of soil. Multi-purpose co-operative societies are being set up to distribute essential agricultural requirements.

Under the Well Subsidy Scheme, 107,401 wells have been dug costing the government Rs. 54,112,774. These wells irrigate about 128,418 acres of land resulting in an additional production of 64,560 tons of food grains.

The government has sanctioned a hundred million rupees to renovate within five years 35,000 irrigation tanks and Rs. 5,379,000 for thirty-seven irrigation schemes. By this means 7,966 tons of additional food grains will be produced.

MYSORE

The government of Mysore has created a separate department under the Food Production Commissioner to intensify and extend cultivation and to co-ordinate the activities of the various departments connected with the 'Grow More Food' campaign. The three year food production plan is being implemented. A central co-ordination committee, comprising heads of departments, has been appointed to supervise the 'Grow More Food' activities and make plans.

ORISSA

The government of Orissa granted a bonus of twenty-five rupees per acre to cultivators to reclaim and grow food crops on waste lands. The government undertook the reclamation of about 2,600 acres of waste land in Sukinda.

The government is constructing 951 minor irrigation works in areas where the water supply has been very inadequate.

High yielding varieties of paddy were evolved by the Department of Agriculture. Paddy seeds were

multiplied in eight seed farms and the seeds produced were given to selected cultivators.

Arrangements were made for the distribution of 1,500 tons of ammonium sulphate and 3,200 tons of oil cake as manure for 42,000 acres of land under paddy and 3,435 tons of ammonium sulphate and 2,575 tons of oil cake as manure for 81,000 acres of land under other crops.

An elaborate plant protection organization was established to control crop pests and diseases. Improved agricultural implements were procured for sale to the cultivators at fifty per cent of the cost price. For the production of potatoes, vegetables, *moong* and *rabi* crops, thirty-three pumping sets were hired to the cultivators.

It is expected that the area under an improved variety of sugar-cane will be extended by at least 5,500 acres in the course of the next three years.

The scheme to make Orissa self-sufficient in fruit was effectively pursued during the past year.

PEPSU

Out of a total area of about 900,000 acres of cultural waste a little over 200,000 acres will be brought under cultivation. Reclamation operations have been started and 500 acres are being reclaimed every month.

It is proposed to open twenty-five veterinary hospitals every year and to start bull breeding farms to improve the indigenous breed of cattle and buffaloes. Regular cattle fairs are held at important centres to encourage cattle breeding and facilitate the sale and purchase of cattle.

A comprehensive scheme has been officially adopted which includes land reclamation, the sinking of surface percolation wells, the installation of pumping sets and tube wells, compost and green manuring, the opening of seed distribution centres, tractors for cultivation, the starting of veterinary hospitals and supply of modern implements. This scheme envisages an expenditure of sixteen million rupees spread over a period of five years.

Another important scheme which has been adopted by the PEPSU government relates to irrigation which is expected to cost about Rs. 1.5 million.

PUNJAB

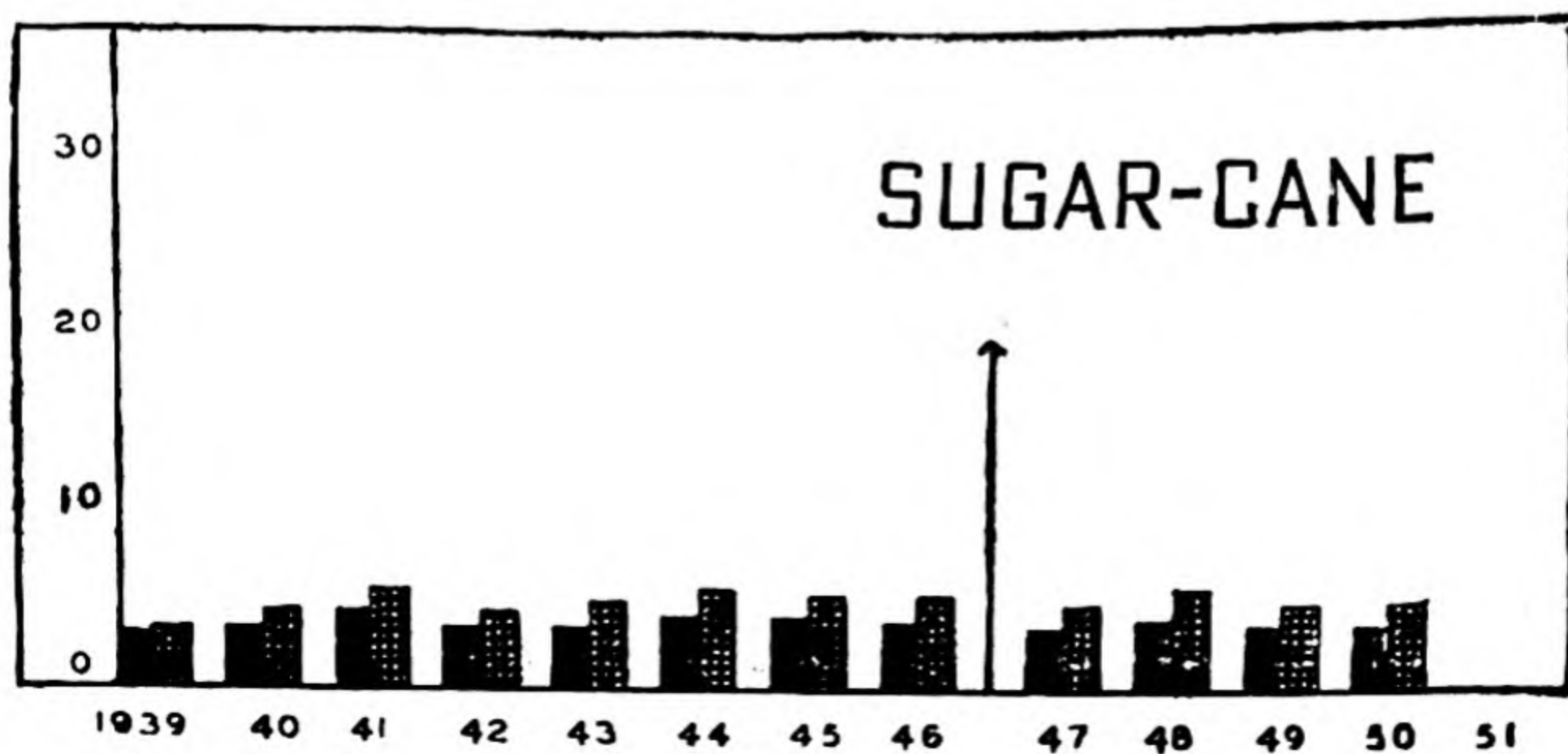
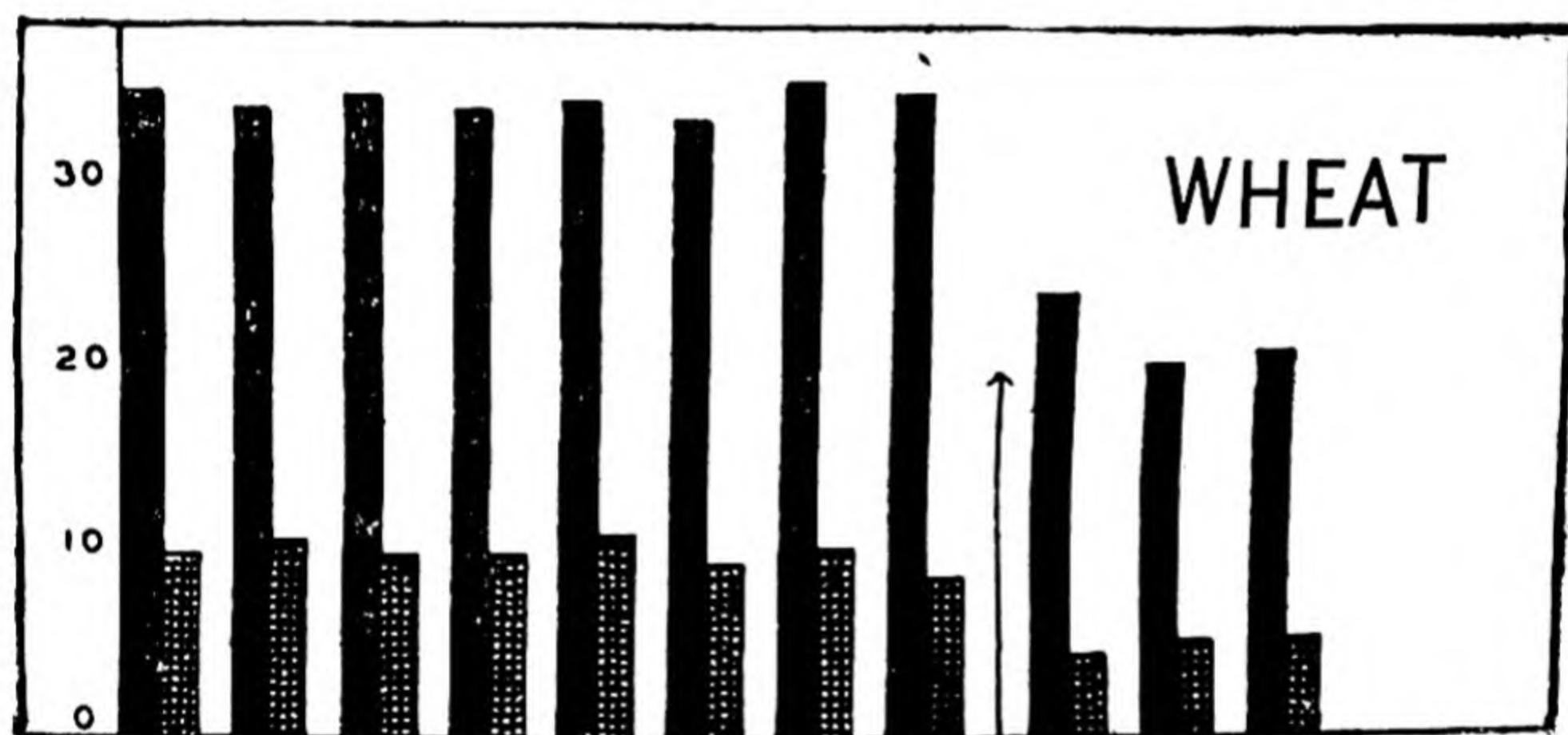
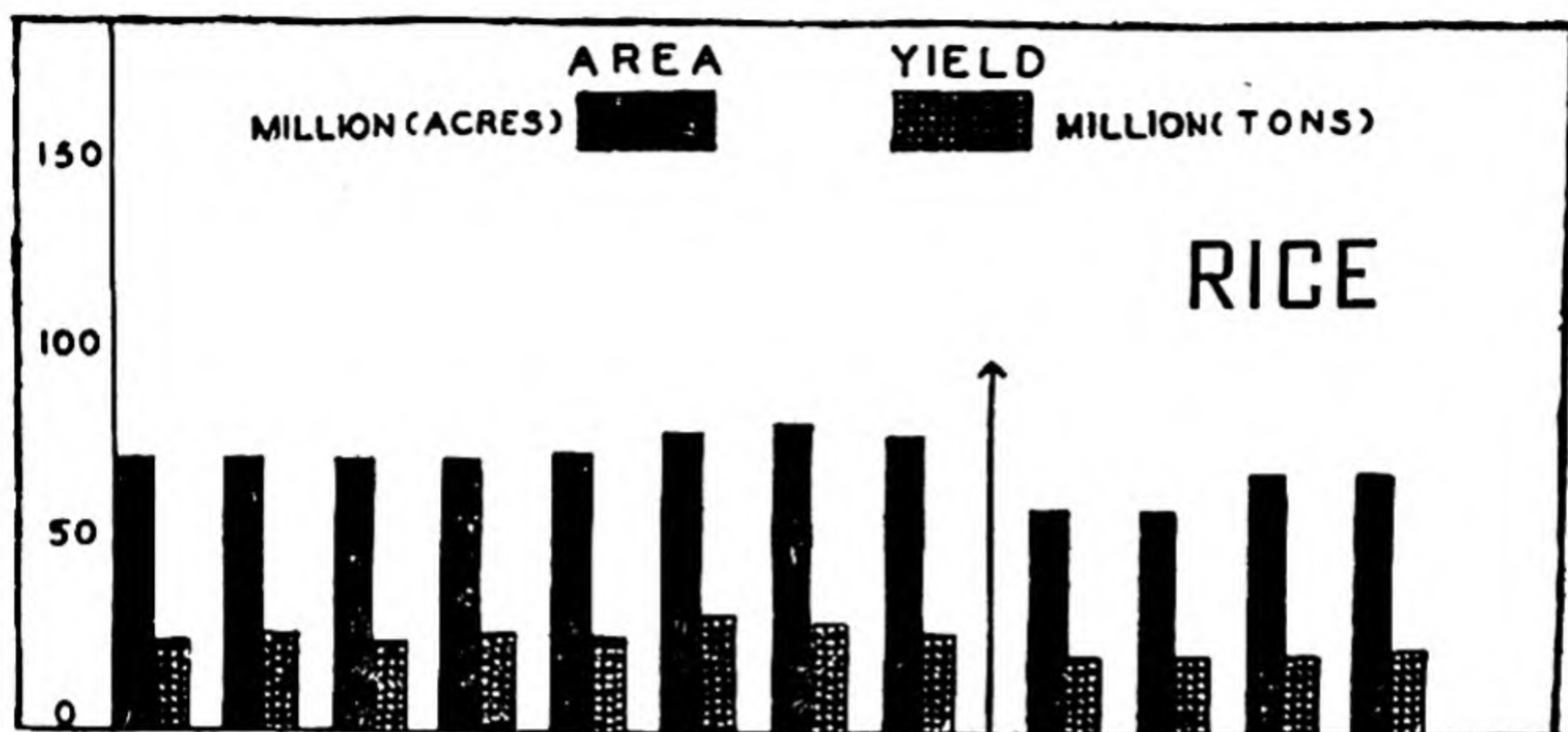
The Agricultural Department is endeavouring to make the state self-sufficient in food grains. Improved varieties of different crops have been evolved which will outstrip, both in yield and quality, their usual prototypes. An area of 50,000 acres has been set apart for the development of seed farms. The Pure Seed Act has been enforced in about 200 villages. Besides 7,143 tons of wheat seed of commercial purity have been



A sophisticated Adivasi girl

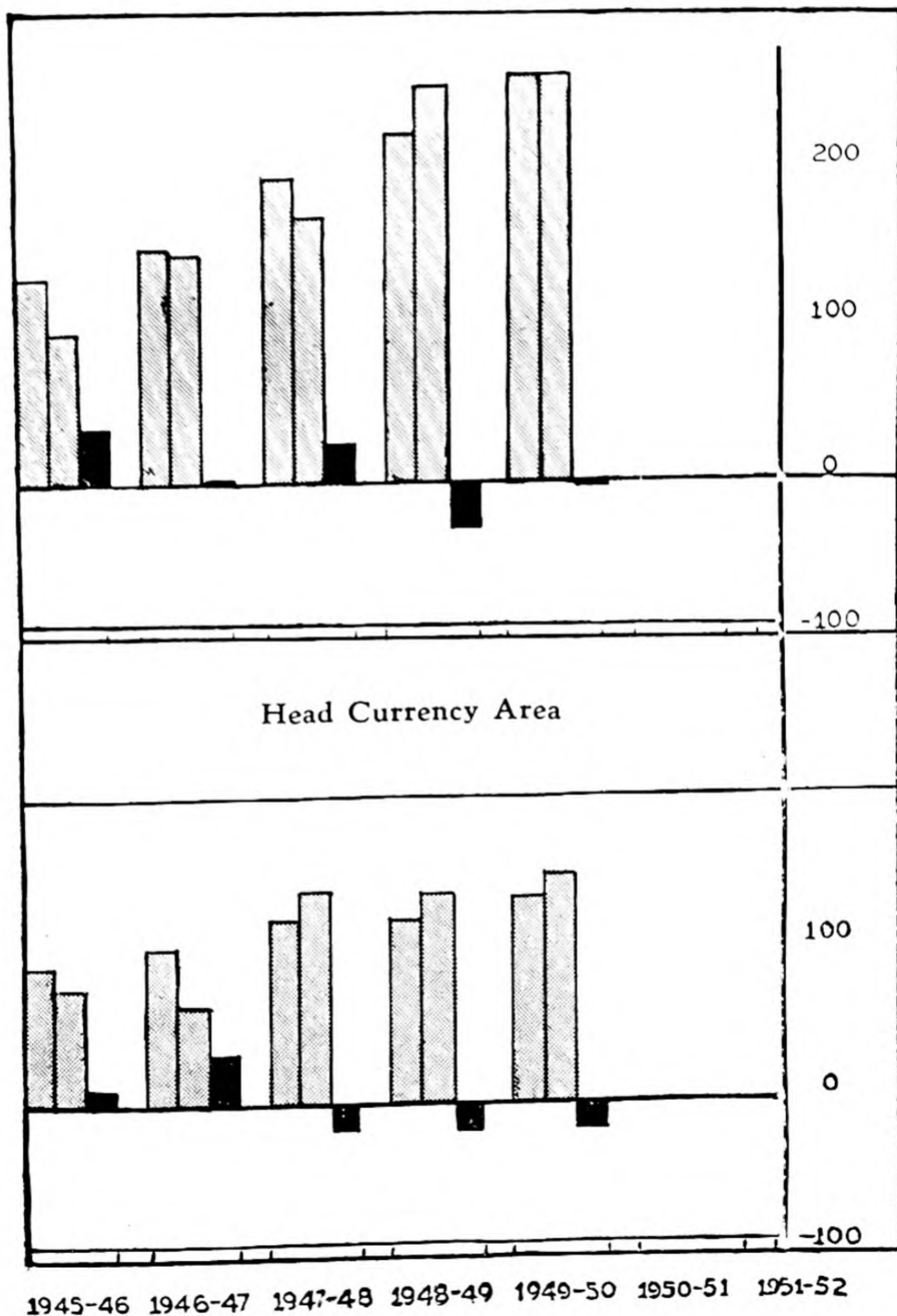
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Estimated Area and Yield



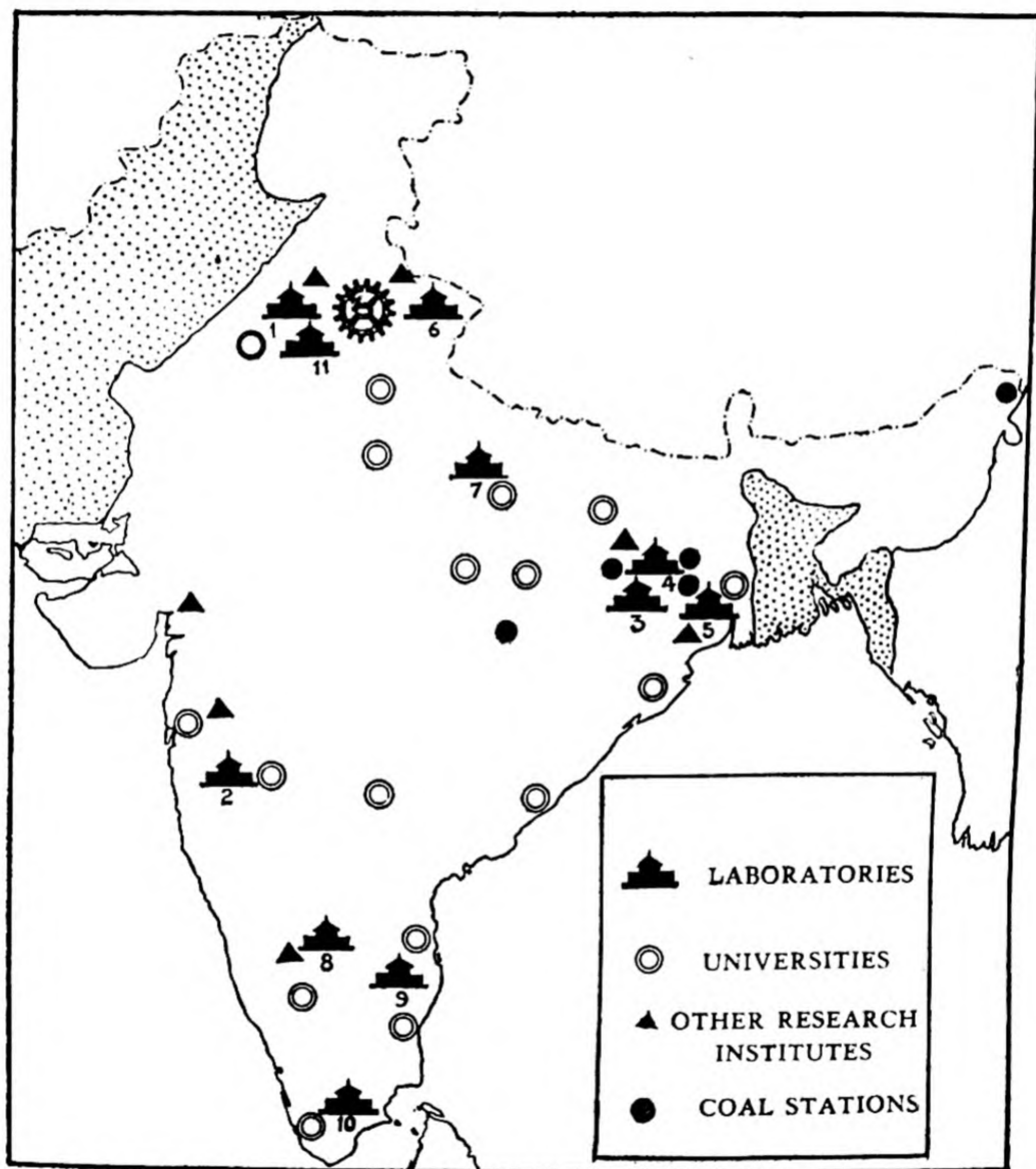
INDIA'S BALANCE OF TRADE

Sterling Area



COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

Location of Research Institutes



distributed throughout the state. Large quantities of pure *jowar*, maize, rice and *bajra* seeds have also been supplied.

Legislation has recently been promulgated and villagers are being asked to collect farm-yard manure in pits. The Municipality Act has also been modified to compel the municipalities to make compost from refuse.

The eradication of weeds and control of insect pests and diseases have been taken in hand.

Since partition 1,235 wells have been constructed and 557 are under construction. It is proposed to construct fifty tube wells during the current financial year.

The Agricultural Department distributes the iron quota to recognized manufacturers of agricultural implements of approved designs. The manufactured implements are sold at a fixed rate.

District food committees have been formed to give a fillip to the 'Grow More Food' campaign. A Food Commissioner has recently been appointed. A sum of Rs. 400,000 has been sanctioned for the award of prizes to cultivators who secure the highest yield per acre of various food crops.

RAJASTHAN

The two year scheme envisages distribution of seeds

and fertilizers, provision of bullocks and wells and the adoption of better methods of cultivation.

Agricultural schools were opened at Bikaner, Jodhpur and Udaipur. Proposals to open veterinary hospitals in each of the 205 *tehsils* are also under way. The administration of the fishery, poultry and cattle breeding farms is being improved.

A sum of three million rupees was sanctioned for irrigation resulting in an increase of 20,000 tons in food production. It is expected that during 1950-51 an additional 60,000 acres of land under *rabi* crop will be irrigated. The major irrigation schemes affect the Jodhpur and the Udaipur divisions. Other works in progress are a dam in Mangalgarh *tehsil*, the Todi Project in Mewar, the Chand Sarowar scheme in Banswara and the Morel scheme in Jaipur. Some 175 other projects are being executed in various parts of the state. These projects are expected to increase the food output by 25,000 tons during 1951-52.

TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

As a result of a comprehensive food production plan, 32,800 acres of additional land have been brought under cultivation. These are expected to yield about 8,000 tons more of paddy and 3,000 tons more of other food-stuffs. It is proposed to cultivate an additional area of 51,300 acres during 1950-51.

The Agricultural Department waged war against

insects, pests and plant diseases by intensive dusting with Gammoxene and DDT and thus saved a vast area of paddy land.

It also combated drought and took emergency steps to supply water for irrigation.

Manure was supplied to *ryots* on a subsidized basis promising an increased yield from twenty to thirty per cent. Compost production was encouraged by the grant of subsidies and other facilities.

During 1949-50, about 700 minor irrigation works were completed. An equal number is expected to be completed during 1950-51. It will cost Rs. 350,000 providing unfailing water supply to over 100,000 acres of paddy land.

Among the major irrigation schemes already undertaken by the government are the Kodayar Irrigation Project in south Travancore, the Peechi Irrigation Project and the Chalakudi Irrigation Project in Cochin. These will increase the yield of paddy by 35,000 tons and irrigate 180,000 acres of land. The state has already carried out more than a dozen lift irrigation schemes and proposes to start nine new major schemes during 1950-51.

UTTAR PRADESH

The government of Uttar Pradesh concentrated its energy on the 'Grow More Food' campaign. The total

expenditure on the agriculture, animal husbandry and irrigation departments, on loans of money and materials to agriculturists and on other capital expenditure relating to 'Grow More Food' schemes stood at Rs. 105 million in the last budget year.

The total grain requirement for the rationed areas in UP is estimated at 700,000 tons annually. The food procured last year was 450,000 tons, leaving a deficit of 250,000 tons.

Taking 1948-49 as the base year, the total additional food production is estimated at 689,000 tons by 1951-52.

Taccavi loans amounting to about Rs. 4.8 million and Rs. 1.2 million were granted for reclamation and improvement of land and for the purchase of bullocks and implements and the construction of wells respectively.

The UP government established 227 basic seed stores at the *tehsil* headquarters and through them distributed 17,657 tons of improved seeds. Four new seed and demonstration farms were also opened.

The horticultural section raised over 2,000,000 seedlings, turned about 9,000 acres into new orchards and rejuvenated about 8,000 acres of old orchards.

Experiments were made with a variety of *moong* T.I., and it is expected to produce enough seed to cover 1,000,000 acres of monsoon fallow by the end of 1950.

In 1936-37 the UP government had only twenty tractors, but during this year the number has risen to 471. In Ganga Khadir 19,000 acres and in the Tarai 20,000 acres have been reclaimed.

Efforts are being made to provide cultivators with results of the latest scientific development in agriculture.

Cattle of improved breeds were purchased from outside and artificial insemination centres were opened. Tests are being made at different farms in the state to upgrade indigenous breeds of cattle.

The government substituted the levy system of procurement by the monopoly procurement scheme which not only reduced the price but also effected a saving of three million rupees in expenditure.

VINDHYA PRADESH

The government made strenuous efforts to check the rise in prices and prevent damage to crops. The condition of the new sugar-cane crop is satisfactory and the production of rice is abundant. A surplus of 12,000 tons of rice from this state has been allotted by the Government of India to Bombay and Madras.

WEST BENGAL

The actual procurement from January to July 18, 1950 was 378,470 tons.

The target of production of food grains for 1949-50 was 91,500 tons. This has already been exceeded as a result of the self-sufficiency drive and the total production was 107,685 tons. Stress is being laid on minor irrigation schemes such as re-excavation of canals, construction of *bunds*, culverts, etc. The completion of 245 such schemes has benefited 110,000 acres of land and yielded 34,000 tons of additional crop. The re-excavation of 468 tanks accounts for 6,700 tons of additional food grains from 34,000 acres. The government has given tractors on hire to private parties who have reclaimed 3,328 acres while private tractors have ploughed 5,000 acres of land. This year's target was 15,000 acres. Special steps taken to protect food crops have saved 25,000 maunds of paddy seeds.

Chemical fertilizers, oil cake and bone meal have been distributed to agriculturists; sludge obtained from the Calcutta Corporation is being widely utilized and thirty municipalities are producing town compost. Seed multiplication farms are proposed to be opened in representative climatic and soil areas.

About 730 acres of privately owned tanks have been improved and brought under pisciculture which has produced about 200 tons of fish. About seven million fry and fingerlings have been raised at government nurseries. The fish farm at Contai produced 450,000 tons of processed fish, eleven tons of fish meal and 450,000 tons of medicated shark liver oil besides thirty-one tons of fresh fish.

Of the sixteen irrigation and drainage schemes included in the long-term development programme of the Irrigation and Waterways Department, the Mayurakshi Reservoir Project, which is by far the biggest, is estimated to cost about Rs. 155,000,000 and to irrigate about 600,000 acres of land with the result that there will be an additional yield of 300,000 tons of paddy and 50,000 tons of *rabi* crops worth about Rs. 46,000,000 every year.

Thirty-six of the minor irrigation schemes have already been completed. About 82,500 acres of *kharif* and 20,000 acres of *rabi* crops have been covered raising the yield by 9,000 tons of *kharif* and 10,300 tons of *rabi* crops per annum.

AGRARIAN REFORM

ASSAM

DURING the year the State Acquisition of Zamin-daries Bill, 1948, was submitted to the President for assent. The Adhjar Protection and Regulations Act of 1948 was enforced in almost all the districts to give relief to the tenants from exorbitant rents in kind levied by the landlords. The revenue-free waste lands were assessed at a flat rate of one rupee per acre. This brought an additional annual revenue of Rs. 450,000. The government requisitioned surplus lands in tea gardens for the rehabilitation of flood-affected, landless and displaced people. In the Kaki forest reserve 19,620 acres of land were allotted to 1,707 of them. Former grazing grounds were also given to

them. Vast areas of abandoned land in Goalpara and Kamrup were allotted temporarily to persons able to cultivate them.

The provisions of the Management of State Act, 1949, were enforced to ensure full and efficient use of land for agriculture and for the improvement, conservation and efficient management of forests, fisheries, etc.

BIHAR

Bihar took a lead in passing the Bihar Zamindari Abolition Bill in May 1948. This Act is, however, now being replaced by still more comprehensive legislation, the Bihar Land Reforms Bill, which not only seeks to abolish zamindari but also provides for the management of some of these lands by village *panchayats*.

The government has meanwhile undertaken the control and management of a number of zamindaris under State Management of Estates and Tenures Act. Certain amendments have been made in the Bihar Tenancy Act and the Chhota Nagpur Tenancy Act giving to the *ryots* more rights than they had before in respect of lands held by them as settled *ryots*. The various regulations regarding the tenancy rights in the Santhal Parganas were codified into a single Act and an easier procedure for the adjudication of grievances in the Santhal Parganas was prescribed.

BOMBAY

During 1949, among the Acts passed to protect the tenancy rights of the *ryots* were the Bombay Bhagidari and Marwadari Tenures Abolition Act, the Bombay Maleki Tenure Abolition Act, the Punchmahal's Moh-wassi Tenure Abolition Act, the Bombay Taluqdari Tenure Abolition Act, and the Bombay Khoti Abolition Act. These Acts have abolished the special privileges of the various types of predatory tenure holders, without any considerable cost to the government. A uniform system of tenure has now been established in these areas. The Bill to abolish the Paragana and Kulkarni Watans has also been drafted.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Feudal cesses like the 'Begar Commutation' and 'Beth' have now been abolished throughout the state and in their place uniform cesses at twenty per cent of the land revenue as local rates and five per cent as *panchotra* have been levied.

There was a special class of tenants called Bethus in Himachal Pradesh. They were under obligation to render personal service to the landowners in return for certain rights of cultivation. The state government has conferred occupancy rights on all the Bethus who had cultivated state lands for three successive generations. They can acquire full proprietary rights in such lands on payment of a sum equal to ten times the land revenue and cesses on such lands. Orders have

been issued deleting entries of the Rulers as the Ala Malik in revenue records. Restrictions on alienation of lands among the residents of the same districts have also been removed. The Punjab Redemption of Mortgages Act, 1913, and the Punjab Restitution of Mortgage Lands Act, 1938, have been applied to the state as from March 23, 1949.

A committee has been constituted in the state to investigate the problem of ameliorating the condition of the tenants.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

During 1949, the Jammu and Kashmir Government went ahead with the abolition of Jagirdari and the implementation of the Tenancy Act. The tenant was given protection against interference in cultivation. His share of the produce from his tenancy doubled if it exceeded $8\frac{1}{2}$ acres in area. The prompt disposal of applications for the partition of land, including the *shamilat* areas, was ensured. These measures relieved the peasant of the various socio-economic evils from which he suffered in the past.

MADHYA BHARAT

The government of Madhya Bharat has turned its attention to land reforms. Bills relating to the abolition of the zamindari and jagirdari systems have been discussed in the legislative assembly and have been

referred to select committees. The judicial, revenue and police powers of the jagirdars have already been taken over.

MADHYA PRADESH

The Madhya Pradesh Agricultural Raiyats and Tenants (Acquisition of Privileges) Act, 1950, paves the way to conferring *malik maqbuza* rights on the tenants of the state and the rights of an occupant on the tenants in the alienated villages of Berar. The Madhya Pradesh Abolition of Proprietary Rights Bill will confer upon tenants and *ryots* the right of plot proprietorship for a reasonable premium. Under the present Act, on payment of the prescribed premium, an abatement of land revenue or rent will be given to the tenants from the next instalment of rent or revenue and they will be protected from ejectment.

Tenants in the villages of Berar locally known as 'ten-year tenants' will also be eligible for the benefit of this concession under the Berar Tenancy Law Amendment Act, 1950.

On acquiring these privileges, the tenants concerned will not be required to pay any further premium when *malik maqbuza* rights are formally conferred on them. The landlords too will not suffer during the interim period. Any loss to them through the abatement of land revenue will be adjusted against the amount of revenue due from them in following quarters.

MADRAS

The Madras government has initiated a progressive land assignment policy. In future lands will be assigned in the following order of preference :

1. political sufferers,
2. ex-service men of the Second World War, including INA personnel, who do not possess 5 acres of wet or 10 acres of dry land, and
3. poor landless persons, including Harijans and backward classes.

UTTAR PRADESH

The government of UP introduced in 1948 the Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Bill in the legislature. The bill seeks to evolve a new, simple and uniform system of land tenure combining the wholesome features of peasant proprietorship with the development of self-governing village communities. Its salient feature is the acquisition of the interests of all the intermediaries on land by payment of compensation. To overcome financial and legal difficulties the tenants are being asked to make voluntary contributions equal to ten times their annual rent. This will provide funds for the abolition of zamindari, check inflation and enable the peasant's savings to be utilized for a productive purpose. The tenants who make these contributions will be entitled to transferable rights in their holdings and pay as land revenue only fifty per cent of their existing rent.

Collections were inaugurated on October 2, 1949, and have already reached a total of Rs. 270 million.

The tenants who make these contributions will be classed as *bhumidhars*. The other class of tenants who do not contribute to the fund will be ranked as *sirdars*. They will have a permanent inheritable right to their holdings but will not be allowed to use these holdings for any purpose other than agriculture, horticulture or animal husbandry.

WEST BENGAL

During the year the government passed an important legislation entitled "The West Bengal Bargadars Act" which seeks to harmonize the relations of the landowners and *bargadars* by apportioning the produce, regulating the *bargadar's* right to cultivate the land and establishing *Bhag Chas* Conciliation Boards for the settlement of disputes.

GRAM PANCHAYAT

BHOPAL

THERE are 577 village *panchayats* in Bhopal, each consisting of four *panches* and one *surpanch** elected on the basis of adult franchise. Each *panchayat* operates in an area inhabited by 1000 persons. These *panchayats* have taken active part in a large variety of civic and municipal duties.

BIHAR

During the year the Bihar Government enacted the Bihar Panchayat Raj Act. In accordance with it, 662

* i.e. leader of the "panchayat"

panchayats have been recognized by the Government while 669 are not yet recognized.

A *gram panchayat* exists in every village with a population of about 10,000 inhabitants. Small villages are grouped together to form a joint *panchayat*.

The principle underlying the Act is to make a beginning with unofficial *panchayats*, entrusted with some useful and constructive work. If they function satisfactorily, they are recognized under the Act. Thus no *panchayat* is officially recognized without a trial. It is estimated that about 1,300 *panchayats* will be recognized officially every year.

BOMBAY

The Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, 1925, the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923 and the Bombay Panchayat Act, 1933 were amended to incorporate the provision of adult franchise.

During 1949, the village *panchayat* movement made considerable progress. One *panchayat* was established for every village with a population of 1,000 and above. By the end of January 1950, the number of such *panchayats* stood at 3,500. The *panchayats* have been empowered to exercise control over government properties like open sites, waste land, vacant land, grazing land, trees and public roads under the jurisdiction of the revenue department.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Since the formation of Himachal Pradesh, the Punjab Municipal Act, the Punjab District Board Act, the Punjab Small Town Act and the Punjab Panchayat Act have been applied to this state and new local bodies are being formed under these Acts.

A fresh incentive was thus given to the growth of *gram panchayats*, many of which were in a decadent condition. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies has been directed to examine the question of establishing the *panchayats* on a firm basis under the Punjab Panchayats Act.

MADHYA BHARAT

According to the Madhya Bharat Panchayat Act, passed a year ago, every villager will be a member of a *panchayat*. A group of such *panchayats* will constitute a *kendra* (central) *panchayat*. The heads of these *kendra panchayats* will form a larger unit known as *mandal panchayat*. The members of village *panchayats* will be elected on the basis of adult franchise and the *kendra*, *mandal* and *nyaya panchayats* will be elected indirectly. While *mandal panchayats* will function as district boards, the *nyaya panchayats* will function as rural courts.

MADHYA PRADESH

The Gram Panchayat Act provided a *panchayat* in

every village with a population of not less than 1,000. The *panchayats* perform a variety of functions such as promotion of public health and medical relief, water supply, lighting of streets, opening of schools, etc. For this purpose, they have been empowered to levy a compulsory cess on land revenue. The judicial work of the *gram panchayats* has been entrusted to *nyaya panchayats*. There are so far 1,100 *nyaya panchayats*.

MADRAS

The passing of the Village Panchayat Act by the Madras Legislature marks a new era in the village administration of the state. The legislation is intended to develop the village *panchayats* into self-contained and self-governing units of local administration, vested with large and practically independent powers in all matters relating to rural life and economy. The introduction of the *panchayat* system would also minimize external control.

The Act provides one *panchayat* for every village with a population of 500 and above. The *panchayats* will consist of representatives of the people elected by secret ballot. These *panchayats* will look after the construction, repair and maintenance of public roads in the village; the lighting of public roads and public places, the construction of drains, as well as sanitation and public health.

The *panchayats* will also have the power to admi-

nister civil and criminal justice, besides registering documents. The *panchayats* will be constituted by the end of 1951.

ORISSA

The Orissa Gram Panchayat Act, 1948, was enforced and accordingly 528 *gram panchayats* and 173 *adalati panchayats* were set up in selected villages.

RAJASTHAN

The principle of adult franchise was accepted for elections to all local bodies in Rajasthan. The draft of the Rajasthan Panchayat Act has been prepared and is expected to be introduced shortly. Communal representation has been abolished.

UTTAR PRADESH

The re-emergence of *panchayats*, organs of democracy in ancient India, heralds a new era of village self-government.

The *gaon sabhas* or village assemblies comprise all adult villagers, literate and illiterate, poor and rich, to control village administration and elect *gaon panchayats* and *adalati panchayats*. The *sabhas* pass budgets prepared by *gaon panchayats*, examine accounts and biennial reports of the working of the *panchayats* as well as suggest fresh taxes.

The rural population of the state is 54,007,714. The total number of voters in the recent village elections was 27,020,790. There were 114,215 villages which elected 34,755 *gaon panchayats* (village councils) and 8,190 *adalati panchayats* (village courts). The total number of *panches* (elected members) of *gaon panchayats* and *adalati panchayats* was over 1.4 million.

To save farmers from the crushing burden of litigation, a very expeditious and cheap system has been provided under the *panchayat raj* for the administration of justice. The state has 8,190 elected *adalati panchayats*, all located in the villages and manned by the villagers themselves.

Besides wide powers conferred on them under the Criminal and Civil Procedure Codes and various other Acts of State, the *adalati panchayats* can call upon any person likely to commit a breach of the peace to execute bond for an amount not exceeding Rs. 100 (with or without sureties) for a period of fifteen days. These *panchayats* can also impose a maximum fine of Rs. 100.

One of the healthy and encouraging features of the *panchayat* election was the absence of communalism and party pressure. All major political parties refrained from participating in the elections. The propaganda was non-partisan and was intended to impress upon the villagers the desirability of electing the *best* persons.

The minorities had a fair chance and in several

cases Muslims were elected unopposed, even in some predominantly Hindu localities. Muslims captured as many as 137,367 seats. There are 2,154 Muslim presidents and 2,614 vice-presidents of *gaon sabhas*, 119,957 members of *gaon panchayats* and 12,642 *panches* of *adalati panchayats*. It is noteworthy that 260,800 Harijans were elected. There are 807 Harijan presidents, 1,718 vice-presidents of *gaon sabhas*, 250,076 members of *gaon panchayats* and 8,199 *panches* of *adalati panchayats*.

Women too had their due share in the village elections. Thirty-four of them were elected presidents and fifteen vice-presidents of *gaon sabhas*. Over 1,000 were elected members of *gaon panchayats* and thirty-six *panches* of *adalati panchayats*.

WEST BENGAL

A scheme was drawn up for the establishment of 500 *panchayats* during 1950-51. In spite of difficulties in the border districts, 90 unit areas have been selected and altogether 35 *panchayat* units have already been established.

These *panchayats*, composed of 500 adult villagers, have been entrusted with the responsibility of looking after adult education, construction of village roads, excavation of tanks, planting of trees and the sanitary arrangements in the villages.

SANITATION AND HEALTH

ASSAM

THE Departments of Public Health and Medicine were amalgamated. Dispensaries were improved and facilities for medical training were provided. Medical aid was extended to rural areas.

The main activities during the year were as follows :

1. opening two public health dispensaries and two kala-azar training centres and two anti-malaria centres ;
2. sanctioning two mobile units for prevention of kala-azar in Garo Hills ;

3. malaria survey in some malaria infected hill districts ;
4. mass vaccination to prevent cholera ;
5. establishment of two leprosy centres ;
6. completion of BCG vaccination in ten towns ;
7. starting of eye clinics in important towns ;
8. enforcing of Assam Kala-azar Treatment Act, 1949 ; and
9. increasing grants to local boards to improve public health services.

The government established an ayurvedic college for which a sum of fifty thousand rupees was sanctioned.

BIHAR

The budget allotment for medical work increased from Rs. 4,752,857 in 1945-46 to Rs. 9,700,000 in 1949-50.

Steady progress was made in the provincialization of hospitals and in the improvement of those already provincialized. The Darbhanga Medical School was converted into a medical college. Four new specialized departments were organized at the Patna Medical College under medical officers trained abroad.

A regular campaign against tuberculosis was launched in the state. T.B. wards with ten beds each were sanctioned at each of the provincialized sadar and

subdivisional hospitals at Bihar, Samastipur, Giridih and Deoghar. Provision was made for some more free beds at the Itki Sanatorium and the state government undertook a campaign for BCG vaccination. An ayurvedic T.B. sanatorium at Digha was also sanctioned. The Kosi scheme for the establishment of health centres and units in the flood affected areas in the districts of Saharsa, Darbhanga and Monghyr has been working satisfactorily. The strength of epidemic doctors was raised to eighty and of health assistants and inoculators to 500. Anti-plague measures were taken over large areas and to combat malaria the annual grant to local bodies was increased to Rs. 200,000.

BOMBAY

The government of Bombay started a T.B. hospital at Aundh to accommodate 125 beds. To prevent the incidence of T.B., the government also introduced BCG vaccination.

The government recently converted the St. George's Hospital at Bombay into a teaching hospital.

During the year, the government opened two forest dispensaries in the Kanara district and sanctioned payment of grants-in-aid to ayurvedic and *unani* dispensaries maintained by district and local boards and municipalities. Seven cottage hospitals were also started in various districts.

The government sanctioned grants-in-aid to several leprosy hospitals maintained by private bodies, besides bearing the entire expenditure of the government leprosy hospitals at Poona, Ratnagiri, Pui (Kolaba District), Baroda and Ahmedabad. A special leprosy officer and an honorary Propaganda Officer were appointed. The Kondhwa Leprosy Hospital at Poona was expanded, the Anasuya Leprosy Asylum at Baroda and the Shenda Park Leprosy Colony at Kolhapur were taken over by the government. The nursing service was improved. Arrangements were made for the training of the staff in the Civil Hospital at Belgaum. Refresher courses for nurses in mofussil hospitals were also started.

The government sanctioned four scholarships for the study of *unani* system at Tibbiya College, Delhi. The report of the Yodh Committee on Indian systems of medicine was implemented and principles were laid down in regard to the payment of recurring and non-recurring grants to ayurvedic and *unani* teaching institutions.

The government also created centres of combined medical and public health units to improve sanitation and provide maternity and child welfare service in a group of villages. Three mobile hospital units have been sanctioned. They are equipped for the treatment of infectious diseases in rural areas.

Seven mobile units were equipped with trucks,

necessary material and staff. These units are mainly intended for concentrated anti-epidemic measures in highly infected areas.

The government also sanctioned five malaria survey squads to carry out malaria surveys by districts.

COORG

During the visits of DDT spraying squads, vaccination was also done from house to house and the prevalence of small-pox subsided towards the end of the year. The spread of cholera from the bordering villages was prevented by taking adequate precautions by chlorinating the water supply in all the villages. Rat holes were smoked with cyano gas in all the villages where the epidemic of plague had occurred during previous years. The government took measures to control the spread of hook-worm. Health publicity was effectively carried out in the form of lectures, exhibitions and fairs.

By the end of May 1950, 385 villages consisting of 26,713 houses and 12,346 outhouses, including cattle sheds, were sprayed as a precaution against malaria.

As a result, spleen cases have come down to less than ten per cent. The incidence of malaria per thousand of population has fallen from an average of 207 to 59.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

A highly qualified Director of Health Services, a Chief Lady Medical Officer, three district medical officers, one lady doctor and eight sub-assistant surgeons were appointed in 1949. Sub-assistant surgeons were put in charge of those allopathic dispensaries which were under compounders before the merger. These hospitals were better equipped and supplied with medicines and X-ray apparatus.

A mobile dispensary was donated by the Red Cross to provide relief to the villages. The Raghbir Independence Memorial Hospital was converted into an indoor hospital with ten beds. The number of beds in Rani Kusum Kumari Hospital at Mandi and the civil hospital at Solan have also been increased.

With the help of WHO, a V.D. organization was started with the main clinic at the Governor-General's Dispensary at Simla. A venereologist, a pathologist and the necessary staff were appointed. It is also proposed to establish a T.B. clinic at each district headquarters hospital.

HYDERABAD

During 1949-50, the Public Health Department took over the staff and the administrative powers of forty per cent of the 82,698 sq. miles of the state comprising non-governmental lands.

Besides the eight permanent anti-plague units, ten temporary units and five temporary hospitals were sanctioned. The Infectious Diseases Act was promulgated. The government took steps to enforce the registration of births and deaths.

A nucleus organization to control T.B. was put into operation. A Bureau of T.B. was started, and steps were taken to enforce BCG vaccination. A two year BCG vaccination scheme for Hyderabad and Secunderabad cities was also sanctioned.

A revised scheme was sanctioned to increase the number of beds, and provide laboratory and X-ray facilities in the T.B. Hospital at Erramnuma. Anti-malarial measures were enforced in Kaddam valley, Manair, the PWD camps and certain selected villages, and a revised scheme was sanctioned for the Tungabhadra project.

The Public Health Department took over the leprosy clinics at Secunderabad and Hyderabad. To centralize existing laboratory facilities, the government sanctioned a scheme for central laboratories under a Director of Public Health.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

During the year, an isolation hospital was organized to combat cholera and typhus resulting in a fall of the mortality rate. An epidemiological laboratory was

organized to enable the doctors to diagnose the various types of typhus fever and adopt preventive measures. About 200,000 people were inoculated during the year.

A campaign was launched for the registration of all cases of T.B. About 10,000 cases are now being treated. The necessary facilities were provided to start BCG vaccination. X-ray and other electro-therapeutic equipment have also been provided in the hospital at Srinagar. X-ray apparatus was provided for Baramulla town. Medicines worth about Rs. 200,000 were imported. Meanwhile the government deputed three doctors for higher training in medicine and surgery in England.

MADHYA BHARAT

In 1949, 100 new ayurvedic dispensaries were started. The Ayurvedic Vidyalaya at Gwalior has been converted into a full fledged college.

Steps have been taken to organize travelling dispensaries. The government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 33,245 for BCG vaccination in the state and a team has started work in Indore.

MADHYA PRADESH

The Health Department of Madhya Pradesh with its newly strengthened anti-malaria section has been carrying on a successful campaign against this scourge.

The Department has also kept up its fight against leprosy, tuberculosis, cholera, plague and small-pox. Four mobile dispensaries have been started in order to relieve the suffering of those who live in the remote corners of the integrated states.

MADRAS

During 1949-50, the Madras government executed the village vaidya scheme to train village *vaidyas* in medical and public health work. A number of dispensaries of indigenous medicine have been opened in different places. A separate dental department has been sanctioned for the Madras Medical College and students are trained for the Bachelor's degree in Dental Surgery. A large number of scholarships were granted to encourage the backward communities and women to join the medical profession.

MYSORE

A survey of the incidence of T.B. was completed in Mysore. The mass radiography apparatus was installed in the Victoria Hospital, and three mobile vans were given to the Hassan, Chickmagalur and Shimoga districts to serve as mobile dispensaries. A deep therapy apparatus was installed in the Bowring and Lady Curzon Hospital.

Relief measures were taken against malaria in Krishnarajnagar Taluka. A scheme for malaria control

demonstration was also started by WHO at Sagar, in collaboration with the government.

ORISSA

The Orissa government established a Midwifery Training School at Berhampur and opened maternity and child welfare centres at Cuttack, Berhampur, Bargarh, and Russelkonda.

Hospitals at district headquarters were taken over by the government and efforts were made to furnish these institutions with efficient staff, accommodation, up-to-date medical equipment and clinical facilities. An infectious diseases hospital was established at Puri and a T.B. hospital with twenty-five beds was opened at Uditnarayanpur. Substantial grants were made for the control of leprosy and venereal diseases. Two mobile units were established at Sundergarh and Keonjhar.

The health organizations under local bodies were temporarily provincialized. Mobile field hygiene units were started in each district for operation in rural areas. Sufficient quantities of milk powder and multi-vitamin tablets were distributed among expectant and nursing mothers.

Under the auspices of the World Health Organization, an anti-malaria demonstration team is working in Jeypore Hill Tracts. A research unit was also establish-

ed under the auspices of the Indian Research Fund Association to conduct field trials to ascertain the efficacy of Hetrazan in the treatment of filariasis. An attempt was made to carry out mass BCG vaccination in the first instance among the school-going children in Cuttack, Sambalpur, and Berhampur.

PEPSU

All the different medical and health departments in the state were integrated and placed under the Director of Health and Medical Services. For administrative purposes, two districts have been grouped as one under a civil surgeon.

The Union Government has made a comprehensive plan for the development of the indigenous ayurvedic system of medicine. An ayurvedic college is being set up at Patiala.

PUNJAB

The Glancy Medical College, at Amritsar, has been fitted with the latest scientific equipment. A new pathological block has also been added. The Gujarmal Kesradevi T.B. Sanatorium was taken over by the government for training in the treatment of tuberculosis. Under the auspices of the Danish Red Cross and UNICEF a team of foreign experts visited the state and trained four government teams in BCG vaccination.

Twenty rural and seventeen subsidized dispensaries will shortly be started in the rural areas. Ultimately it is proposed to have one dispensary for an area of 100 sq. miles and a population of 30,000.

RAJASTHAN

As a result of the political re-organization of states, the medical and public health departments were amalgamated and brought under unified control. The report of the Public Health Committee, which was entrusted with the work of revising health laws, is under consideration.

The grant of financial aid has given direct encouragement to the ayurvedic system of medicine.

A sum of Rs. 60,000 was sanctioned for the opening of new ayurvedic dispensaries.

TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

In order to meet the shortage of trained public health personnel, steps have been taken to start a medical college at Trivandrum.

Under the auspices of the UNICEF, a programme of BCG vaccination has been started. Arrangements are also being made to establish a model tuberculosis clinic at Trivandrum. To popularize the indigenous system of medicine, the Travancore University will

shortly open a faculty of Ayurveda. In future, ayurvedic students will also receive training in the allopathic hospitals.

The Travancore Prevention of Adulteration Act and the Cochin Public Health Act were passed during the year. A statutory Board of Health was also constituted.

UTTAR PRADESH

During 1949-50, fifty new allopathic dispensaries were added. Eighteen women's hospitals and four others were provincialized. Besides thirty-five rural dispensaries of indigenous medicine, a state ayurvedic pharmacy was opened at Lucknow, and an ayurvedic college was started at Lucknow University.

An expert committee has been formed to inspect ayurvedic and *unani* institutions and make recommendations for their reorganization.

With the help of WHO, a special anti-malaria campaign was launched in the Tarai Bhabar Tract. During the current financial year, the government proposes to start twenty more ayurvedic and sixteen *unani* dispensaries and a new T.B. sanatorium with 100 beds.

VINDHYA PRADESH

Two more hospitals and six dispensaries are

scheduled to be opened during the current year. A scheme for the training of compounders has also been sanctioned.

WEST BENGAL

To ensure better health in the state thirty-five rural health centres were established. Twenty-eight more are expected to be opened shortly and the construction of buildings for another sixty is in progress. Additional beds were provided in many of the leading hospitals while improvements were effected in others. Special steps are being taken to increase beds for T.B. patients besides opening a new T.B. hospital with 400 beds. A leprosy hospital with 500 beds has been completed at Gouripur. A BCG vaccination campaign was launched with seven teams.

To improve medical education, the Campbell School was upgraded and two non-state medical schools were amalgamated and upgraded. The Licentiate course was abolished and the Calcutta Medical College is working in two shifts to accommodate a larger number of students.

MASS EDUCATION

ASSAM

IN more than thirty selected areas compulsory education was introduced which benefited 828 villages and eight towns.

In the Naga, Lushai, North Cachar, the Abor and Mishmi Hills seventy government primary schools were started and a large number of 'venture' schools were given maintenance grants. Activities such as village *sutai*, plastering of school walls, clearance of village paths and digging of compost pits were introduced in five model schools of each sub-division of the plains districts. Nearly 800 additional teachers were trained.

The education of the tribal people received the special attention of the government. The Mizo High School in the Lushai Hills and fifteen other middle schools were provincialized.

The social (adult) education scheme was formulated to liquidate fifty per cent of illiteracy in the state. Two more vans were purchased for audio-visual instruction.

The Gauhati University was given Rs. 500,000 for building purposes. Additional grants were given to three aided colleges to expand their science classes.

BHOPAL

The Hamidia College in Bhopal was permanently raised to the status of a degree college. Twenty primary schools were opened in villages and two each for refugee boys and girls in Bairagarh and Gandhi Nagar Camps.

Hindi was introduced as a compulsory subject in classes V and VI of high and middle schools.

BIHAR

The programme for the extension of basic education is estimated to cost Rs. 8.8 million in 1949-50. The plan for the year 1949-50 included the opening of six basic training schools, twelve post-basic schools and

435 basic schools. The six basic training schools, it is hoped, will give training to 600 teachers every year.

A large number of new primary schools have been opened, particularly in the areas inhabited by the Adivasis and other backward people.

A scheme costing Rs. 885,228 recurring and Rs. 63,480 non-recurring has been sanctioned for the education of the Hindi-speaking people in the backward areas. Education in the recently merged states of Seraikella and Kharasawan has been taken over by the government. A large number of Urdu schools have also been started for the benefit of backward Muslims.

During 1949-50, seventeen middle and ten high schools for girls were provincialized.

The teaching of science and agriculture was sanctioned in twenty-four aided schools for boys.

The Arts School at Patna was provincialized. A Rashtra Bhasha Parishad was established to prepare and publish standard works on different subjects in Hindi.

The scheme to impart military and physical training to students was introduced under the National Cadet Corps Organization, and 1,300 college students and 3,165 school students have been under training.

The salaries of teachers of all grades from primary schools to colleges were revised at an estimated additional expenditure of twelve million rupees. During the year a provision of Rs. 285,000 was made to award 100 college and 1,565 school stipends to aboriginal students. Twelve hostels have been constructed for them and thirty-five hostels are run in hired buildings.

The government provided Rs. 286,000 for the continuance of several new schools.

In addition, the Adimjati Seva Mandal and the Santhal Paharia Seva Mandal opened 241 schools and sixteen hostels. The government sanctioned Rs. 285,998 to aid these institutions.

BOMBAY

In order to extend the scheme of basic education to all primary schools, the government has adopted the following measures: (1) the teaching of crafts in as many primary schools as possible; (2) the gradual adoption of the basic school syllabus by all schools where a craft is introduced; (3) the introduction of craft training and social work and health education in training institutions.

Training of primary teachers in crafts has been started in all districts. Three Basic Training Colleges for graduates have been established in three linguistic regions of the state.

The government also decided to open two training colleges for men teachers of primary schools in the merged and integrated states, each teaching one or two crafts. Decision has been taken to shift existing primary training colleges from towns and district headquarters to rural areas with a view to giving them a rural background.

During 1949-50, eight camps were organized for primary and secondary teachers. The government decided to make camping a compulsory subject for schools which will include activities such as removal of illiteracy, road building, land reclamation, etc.

Over Rs. 600,000 were sanctioned as grants-in-aid to non-government arts and science colleges in the year 1949-50. The government sanctioned additional free places in the medical colleges and fifteen scholarships for technical education among the backward classes.

During 1949-50, the government sanctioned one scholarship at the Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad, two scholarships at the Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur, and five scholarships at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. An annual grant of Rs. 10,000 was also sanctioned. This will enable the Tata Institute of Social Sciences in Bombay to maintain clinics for the training of its students in child guidance.

In connection with the sarvodaya scheme the

government decided to open a training centre for social workers in each of the three linguistic regions of the state.

For the uplift of the Adivasis, a scheme was launched in June 1949 to introduce compulsory primary education in Umbergaon Peta and construct thirty-eight school buildings for the purpose.

A beginning has been made to provide training to adults in civics and communal harmony, personal and community hygiene and sanitation.

COORG

The first college of the state was opened in Mercara in June 1949 and was affiliated to the University of Madras. Sanction has been received from the Government of India for the construction of the college building and the work will be commenced shortly. One new high school was opened and three graduate teachers were trained in basic education. A bill was drafted on the basis of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, for the introduction of compulsory primary education. The necessary sanction has been obtained from the Government of India for the introduction of the bill. Hindi has been made a compulsory subject in all the schools from the first form.

In order to encourage the education of Harijans, the government granted free mid-day meals, clothes, books,

stationery, etc., to Harijan students and exempted them from payment of school fees. Some scholarships were also granted.

School teachers were given a refresher course in agriculture and citizenship for a period of two weeks. High schools are staffed with qualified physical training instructors.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Three members of the inspecting staff have been deputed to study basic education and modern methods of education in Delhi, Bihar and UP. The Principal and six lecturers of the Jamia Millia, Delhi, conducted a six-week course in basic education for fifty teachers, while three specialists were deputed from Santiniketan to train teachers in the Fine Arts.

The middle school at Kumarsain and the Mandi and Chamba girls' middle schools have been raised to the standard of high schools.

HYDERABAD

During 1949-50, the Education Department was reorganized and the government sanctioned a grant of Rs. 2,590,000 recurring and Rs. 400,000 non-recurring. An additional sum of Rs. 1.5 million was allotted for reorganization of schools in the merged *Jagir* areas, where it is also proposed to establish 650 experimental

rural primary schools. Steps were taken to establish two hundred two-teacher primary schools, and six hundred one-teacher primary schools in the Diwani areas of the state.

Adequate arrangements were made to impart education through the mother tongue in the lower secondary stage. It is proposed to open classes for Hindustani-speaking people in all secondary schools. Text-books in Hindustani up to the fourth class have been introduced from this term.

A few middle schools were established and some of the primary schools and middle schools were raised to the status of middle and high schools respectively.

The government proposes to establish ninety-three new adult schools. A special Inspector of Adult Education has been appointed. A scheme for the reorganization of the school for the deaf, dumb and the blind on a permanent basis has been sanctioned. Arrangements have been made to conduct in local languages the Teacher's Certificate Examination for matriculates. Permission has been accorded to adopt Hindi as a second language in middle schools, an optional language in high schools, and the medium of instruction up to the seventh standard in aided and private schools. The government sanctioned Rs. 200,000 for *riyayati* scholarships. An amount of Rs. 45,000 was sanctioned for scholarships to those pupils who were rendered destitute before or after the Police Action.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

The entire syllabus of the primary and middle schools was overhauled to suit changed conditions. New text-books were published under the supervision of an Advisory Board. Kashmiri was introduced as the medium of instruction at the primary stage. The Kashmiri script was considerably improved by the special committee appointed for that purpose and text-books were written in Kashmiri.

Infant schools were organized at sixty different places and social education centres were established all over the state. In order to attract adults, folk music and art were made an integral part of the programme. A festival of folk music and dance was held in the Nagrotta Camp. More than 2,000 people attended these centres. To expand the scope of adult education, the government proposes to start several community centres run by those trained at social education centres.

In secondary schools, arts and handicraft will supplement regular instruction and may be taken as optional subjects for the matriculation. Some multi-purpose high schools were also organized. Industrial classes were opened in the girls' high schools.

The Department of Education undertook to stimulate interest in the cultural heritage of the state and for that purpose 'book weeks' were held.

On September 24, 1949, the first convocation of the

University of Jammu and Kashmir was held when the Prime Minister of India delivered the convocation address. The examinations of the Jammu and Kashmir University were recognized by the Government of India and the University became a member of the Inter-University Board of India.

MADHYA BHARAT

Madhya Bharat decided to open 1,000 primary schools in villages of various districts. Out of these 986 schools have already been started. Upper primary schools numbering 163 have been raised to the status of middle schools. The government has decided that the Madhya Bharat University should be provisionally located at Ujjain. It has also been decided to establish an engineering college at Indore and an agriculture college at Gwalior.

The Board of High School and Intermediate Education is expected to be established soon under a bill passed for this purpose. About 200 social education centres were opened for the training of 4,000 adults.

Compulsory physical and military training is being introduced in educational institutions. Two training colleges were started for graduates and undergraduates respectively.

MADHYA PRADESH

The scheme of social education for Madhya

Pradesh was introduced in May 1948. From May 1, 1950, over 150,000 are expected to attend school in 484 summer camps. So far 500,000 adults have benefited by this scheme. This summer 6,333 men and 1,699 women volunteered to work in the camps.

Provision has been made in this year's budget for the opening of 300 primary schools.

A technical high school and an engineering college have been started at Jabalpur.

MADRAS

Many basic education, training and adult literacy schools were opened. In connection with adult literacy work, rural colleges were opened, training in citizenship was organized and camps for social service workers were set up.

The government made a lump sum allotment of one million rupees to private managements for the building of elementary schools.

The exemption from the payment of fees has provided secondary education to thousands of illiterate aboriginal and hill tribe students who reside in secluded corners of the state. Refugee students are also given the same concessions.

A sum of Rs. 100,000 was distributed to public libraries maintained by local bodies and *gram sanghams*.

MYSORE

During the past year, domestic science was introduced in seven girls' high schools. Hindi was made a compulsory subject in all high schools. Tailoring, lacquer work, agriculture and weaving were introduced in some of the middle schools. This year 400 primary schools were opened.

The government granted Rs. 500,000 to the Mysore State Adult Education Council. Arrangements were made to conduct classes and impart training to the teachers at Huttanahalli on Sevagram lines.

The government sanctioned a scheme of visual education through films. Social service camps were organized during the summer vacation. The Technical Institutes at Bangalore, Mysore, Dewanagere, Hassan and Chintamani are doing useful work. It is proposed to start a technical institute at Bhadravati.

ORISSA

The salaries and grades of the teachers were revised. Expenditure on education rose from Rs. 2,605,000 in 1937-38 to Rs. 15,177,000 in 1950-51. The teaching of Hindi was made compulsory from the sixth to ninth classes in educational institutions.

Government aid is given to a deaf and dumb institution. Stipends were sanctioned for the training of students at Santiniketan and the Calcutta School

of Art. Twelve stipends, ten for men and two for women, are granted annually for training outside the states. Ten special stipends were given to Muslim boys. Muslim girls are exempted from paying fees up to the seventh class.

PEPSU

An initial grant of Rs. 500,000 has been provided in the current year's budget for the establishment of a university in the state. A committee of experts has been set up to prepare the plan.

In addition to a girls' college, co-education facilities have been provided at the primary and university stages.

Boys up to the fourth and girls up to the tenth class are educated free of cost in schools at Patiala. Harijans and members of other backward classes are also given free education up to the matriculation standard.

The state has been divided into Hindi-speaking and Punjabi-speaking zones. In the Hindi-speaking areas, Hindi is the medium of instruction, and as a regional language Punjabi is a compulsory subject from the primary classes onward. Similarly, in the Punjabi-speaking areas, Punjabi is the medium of instruction, but as the national language Hindi is a compulsory subject from the primary stage onward.

PUNJAB

The Punjab government has rehabilitated all the displaced educational institutions and set up a new University. It recently launched a scheme for social education for the rural areas. It has been decided to open 108 centres for men and fifty-four for women.

Special measures were taken to impart education to the backward classes. Eight residential ashram schools were opened for Adivasi students. Along with general education up to the middle school standard, carpentry, agriculture, spinning and weaving and other crafts are also taught in these schools. The entire cost of board, lodging, clothing and tuition is borne by the government. Provision was made to train students from backward classes at 140 Sevashrams (day primary schools) in spinning, gardening, village sanitation and games, in addition to the three R's. Besides, one training centre was opened for welfare workers and sixty-two night schools were started for children. Monthly stipends are given to boys of backward classes to pursue studies in schools and colleges. Eight Adivasi women are being trained in various handicrafts and household duties.

The government opened fifty-eight public reading rooms.

RAJASTHAN

The estimated expenditure on education in Raja-

sthan exceeds that of the last year by three million rupees. The revised curriculum for the first, second and sixth classes has been introduced. Social studies and general science have been made compulsory. The training in a handicraft will be made compulsory for classes one to eight. English has been declared an optional subject in the middle classes.

Last July 500 new adult education centres were opened.

The government of Rajasthan has planned to open 500 new primary schools and to convert fifty primary schools into middle schools, twenty middle schools into high schools and one high school into an intermediate college. During the summer vacation, about 2,000 teachers have been trained at eight short-term teachers' training camps.

The Rajputana University Act is being amended in the light of new requirements.

TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN

The government decided to open a basic education training institute on Sevagram lines at the rural development centre of Cherpu.

The new syllabus was extended to the third and sixth forms and unified for both the states. The scheme for compulsory primary education was extended to two

more *talukas* in the Travancore area. The grant-in-aid and war allowance to the teachers of private primary schools were enhanced.

Eight more infant schools were sanctioned and necessary aid was given to them. Stipends and concessions were given to ex-service personnel to attend regular school courses.

UTTAR PRADESH

From 1947-1950, 11,135 new schools were opened in UP, providing education to over 800,000 children. Primary education has been made compulsory in the urban areas and in 1949-50 there were 21,608 schools with a total strength of over 300,000 pupils. A grant of Rs. 1.1 million by the Government of India helped the state to popularize social education. Military education is being extended to three more districts this year.

Additional grants were given to the universities of Allahabad and Lucknow to enable them to admit a larger number of students to the B.Sc. classes and furnish better equipment for scientific research.

VINDHYA PRADESH

With the reorganization of the Education Directorate, District Inspectors, Deputy Inspectors and Supervisors were appointed. Fifty-six new primary

schools in Baghelkhand and forty-four in Bundelkhand were opened.

The Maharaja Intermediate College, Chhatarpur, was raised to the status of a degree college and the Tikamgarh High School to that of an intermediate college.

A section was added to the science and arts departments of the Darbar College.

WEST BENGAL

Government assistance to primary education in West Bengal has steadily increased to Rs. 8,500,000. During 1949-50, the standard of education was raised by introducing a better syllabus, recruiting trained teachers and ensuring better supervision. The Primary Education Act was amended to harness larger resources from the education cess and tax and to introduce compulsory primary education in restricted areas. The policy of the government in relation to primary schools is to convert them gradually into basic schools. The government established forty-two junior basic schools and improved and expanded two basic training colleges. The expenditure on basic education was Rs. 750,000.

Legislation was enacted to develop secondary education in the state and a Board of Secondary Education set up.

A new college for women was opened and facilities for higher education are being provided to backward classes. In view of the overcrowding of the Calcutta colleges, the government drew up a dispersal scheme, under which thirty-four mofussil schools and colleges were upgraded.

The Bengal Engineering College is being expanded to accommodate 1,200 students. Three educational institutions at Bishnupur, Burdwan and south Calcutta were reorganized. The State Council of Engineering and Technical Education has been set up.

For adult education 508 centres were started with a quarterly intake of 12,000 adults and 400 basic adult education centres were opened by private organizations. About a hundred libraries were subsidized and arrangement was made to stimulate indigenous organizations for 'folk education.' The state government made additional grants to the Calcutta Deaf and Dumb School, the Calcutta Blind School and the Light House for the Blind. Similar assistance was given to the Bodhona Institute for the mentally handicapped. The Sanskrit College is being reorganized and will have a research department. For Islamic studies the *Madarsa* has been re-opened and improved.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

ASSAM

THE trading co-operative movement made further progress during the year. There was a significant increase in membership, share capital and volume of business. Ninety-one students were trained in co-operative work. Many co-operatives were organized in the hill areas and worked smoothly.

The policy of nationalization of road transport was extended to Jorhat-Dibrugarh road in 1949. The total strength of the state transport fleet was ten passenger cars, five passenger buses, 115 goods vehicles, fourteen luggage vans and four other vehicles.

The Sixth Schedule of the Constitution has been implemented in the Hills areas and a separate secretariat has been set up to deal with the six Hills districts. As regards the North Frontier Agency, the development plan under the Governor's direct responsibility has made progress. The state government has contributed its full share to the development of education, roads, hospitals, etc.

BHOPAL

Under the Fishery Ordinance a part of Bara Talab and Kulans Nadi were closed to all fishing for two months. Licences were given for individual fishing in Bara Talab. Two ponds were selected for nursery purposes. Four *kunikas* of spawns and 8,000 fry were reared in nursery ponds.

The lac area of the state has been surveyed and cultivation started. About 15,000 host trees were pruned for future growth. About twenty-five acres at Budni are now under teak plantation. The revenue of the Forest Department for the year 1949-50 increased by Rs. 390,759 over the previous year. A new palm-gur industry has been started in Sehore.

Minimum wages were fixed for all major industrial concerns like textiles, sugar and cardboard factories. The amount of dearness allowance was also fixed and it compares favourably with that paid in the adjoining areas. Through negotiation and conciliation the Labour

Department succeeded in avoiding strikes. Various demands of factory workers were amicably settled and works committees were instituted in sugar and cardboard factories.

BIHAR

Approximately a sum of Rs. 4,838,677 was spent on the improvement and Rs. 2,380,114 on the maintenance of state roads. A sum of Rs. 2,788,000 was spent on the improvement of national highways and bridges and Rs. 1,960,000 on their maintenance and repair.

The programme for the electrification of a number of urban and rural areas has been sanctioned and the work taken in hand.

The government has opened during 1947-50 two new veterinary hospitals, twelve new dispensaries and 125 new field dispensaries. One mobile laboratory has also been fitted up. During the year, 5,000 cases of parasitic diseases causing heavy mortality among cattle in the Kosi area were treated. Mass vaccination of cattle in the Kosi area has been started. The damage to hides and skins is being scientifically controlled. The Bihar Veterinary College will shortly be affiliated to the Patna University.

A separate animal husbandry department has been set up. Two bull-cum-milk-production farms and a sheep and goat farm as well as a central poultry farm have been established.

The total number of co-operative societies of all types rose from 5,995 in 1946 to 8,235 in 1949. Multi-purpose societies are being organized and credit societies converted into multi-purpose organizations. A number of consumers' co-operative societies have been organized in certain areas and others for various vocational groups.

The Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd. and other co-operatives distributed controlled commodities such as cloth, salt and sugar and, in some cases, food grains also.

By February 1950 there were 5,525 cane growers' co-operative societies with a membership of 164,529.

The State Aid to Industries Act, 1930, was amended to give greater facilities of financial assistance to small scale cottage industries. The government also sanctioned a khadi production scheme and a sum of Rs. 1,200,000 was sanctioned for the Khadi Samiti which will train 250 persons for nine months in the art of spinning and weaving and social work.

Under the Bihar Private Forest Act, the government took over the management of about 10,000 acres of private forests.

Trade unionism has been encouraged and machinery for conciliation and arbitration has been strengthened. The number of man-days lost due to labour strikes fell from 941,609 in 1946 to 300,000 in 1949.

Welfare centres for industrial workers were opened at Jamshedpur and Katihar each under a welfare officer. A lady welfare officer was posted at Jamshedpur. Special attention was paid with a view to establishing appropriate wage structures in various industries, while minimum wages for certain industries were fixed and announced.

BOMBAY

Under the government Grid Scheme electricity is generated and supplied to Vengurla, Ratnagiri and Chiplun.

The government has launched a programme of industrial aid to co-operative housing societies. So far 5,344 tenements have been constructed and 2,776 will be completed during the current year.

The Department of Parks and Gardens has been developing the Kanheri National Park. The Forest Department during the year carried out a programme of afforestation. Forest industries like those of plywood, wood distillation, shellac manufacture, etc., were encouraged. Silvicultural research was also carried on. The government allotted ninety-one coupés to co-operative societies of forest workers, mostly drawn from the Adivasis. The Forest Department raised special nurseries and distributed 2,060,310 seedlings.

Plans for a Harijan colony at Nadiad in Kaira

district have been taken in hand. The government has achieved considerable progress in improving conditions of labour and safeguarding their rights. It has encouraged the development of healthy trade unionism and friendly employer-management relations. In 1949, 25,208 man-days were saved.

The decasualization scheme was introduced in the principal industrial cities to facilitate absorption of unemployed workers. The Labour Advisory Board has been established to advise the government in solving labour problems.

In addition to forty-six labour welfare centres, fourteen more were established. These centres attract labour and offer an extensive range of educational, cultural and recreational facilities to workers and their families.

COORG

There are at present 360 co-operative institutions with a membership of about 50,000 and a working capital of about Rs. 5,000,000 embracing practically every aspect of the needs of the state. There are 200 multi-purpose societies, nine Mahila Samajes of which three run nurseries, Hindi and tailoring classes, three Harijan improvement societies and eight thrift and better living societies. The honey, orange and cardamom marketing societies are a novelty. The Co-operative Department holds classes for

training in the principles of co-operation and other allied subjects. The Coorg Provincial Co-operative Occupational Institute was registered on November 30, 1949, with the main object of manufacturing agricultural implements and furniture.

All the labour laws of the Central Government are enforced in Coorg. During the period, twenty-eight standing orders under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, have been amended.

Out of 63 complaints of individual workers, 43 have been settled amicably.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Forest in the Bushahr and the upper Sutlej ranges on lease to East Punjab were taken over.

A school was established at Junga to train junior forest officers. Resin operations were extended over a large area and a rosin factory was established at Nahan. To grow plants of economic and medicinal value, sixty nurseries have been established.

The India-Tibet road and the Mashobra-Naldera-Suni road were taken over by the Public Works Department.

A Registrar of Co-operative Societies for Himachal Pradesh was appointed and strenuous efforts are being

made to reorganize the Department. Dr. Stoffel, a mining engineer, has reported that when the brine plant is installed at the mines, an annual output of approximately 70,000 tons of salt can be expected for a continuous period of about sixty years.

The transport service in Himachal Pradesh was nationalized and a regular service on the India-Tibet road was opened. Service on the Kalka-Simla road and in Mandi have also been started.

HYDERABAD

The Commerce and Industries Department endeavoured to improve the quality of the products of cottage industries. Various schemes were pursued as a result of which improvement was recorded in products such as himroo fabrics, bidriware, etc. Schemes were implemented to develop the leather and palm gur industry.

The Industrial Trust Fund granted Rs. 48,000 to artisans for the purchase of machinery, implements and raw materials. The Central Board of Economic Enquiries has started functioning and is carrying out a detailed survey of cottage industries.

Considerable progress has been made in the construction of the Tungabhadra Project, the Nizamsagar Hydro-Electric Works, and the Godavari Valley Thermal Electric Scheme. Work on the irrigation scheme for the North Godavari Canal has also been commenced.

Works committees were started in thirteen big industrial concerns and district welfare committees were constituted in seven out of sixteen districts.

During 1949, twenty-three canteens and eighteen crèches functioned in different industrial establishments.

As many as ninety-six representations regarding grievances and demands were received from the trade unions and appropriate action was taken in each case. During the year, ten cases were referred to the Conciliation Boards and five to the Industrial Court.

The Hyderabad Land Acquisition Amendment Regulation (1948-49) was enacted to enable companies and industrial establishments to acquire land to build labour colonies. The Trade Disputes Order was amended to enable the members of the registered trade unions to appear before the Board of Conciliation.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

The government took steps to rejuvenate the co-operative movement. Accordingly, as many as 336 co-operative societies with a membership of 44,411 were established in Kashmir and Jammu.

In order to find markets for Kashmir arts and crafts the Co-operative Department organized fifty-two INDUSCOS. The government granted them a loan of Rs. 200,000.

A full fledged transport department was organized and serious attempts made to keep the Banihal Pass open for as long a period as possible. Products of the local industries were exported by road and air.

The Kashmir Art Emporium with its branches in Delhi, Bombay, etc., markets the products of cottage industries.

Through the Handloom Weavers' Association, 3,574 lbs. of raw silk were distributed to weavers. The government sanctioned a scheme for the manufacture of Matka yarn and fabrics from waste silk. For better marketability of silk fabrics, the government sanctioned a scheme to establish a silk printing industry at a cost of Rs. 75,000.

A bonus at the rate of one-third of the earning was allowed to workers and low-paid staff of government factories.

The Mohara power generator was re-built and put into operation.

Transport facilities for tourists were improved. Arrangements were made to provide correct information and buses were run to schedule.

A sum of Rs. 3,800,000 was recovered in revenue from forests during the year as against Rs. 1,750,000 in

the previous year. Willow saplings to the extent of 700,000 were planted under the 'grow more firewood' campaign.

Streams were opened for trout fishing from April 1, 1950.

MADHYA BHARAT

Work on the Chambal Hydro-Electric Project has been started. This dam will irrigate about one million acres of land and will generate 72,000 kw of electricity.

The government has approved the policy of nationalization of road transport. Recently eighty-two buses have been purchased to ply on new roads. Now the service will cover a journey of 14,448 miles every day carrying about 13,500 passengers.

Permission has been accorded to about 1,000 factories including some big ones like the glass factory at Basoda, the soap factory at Rajgarh, the pottery works at Ratlam, the weaving factory at Indore, a plastic factory at Gwalior, etc. The construction of a large biscuit factory at Gwalior has begun.

MADHYA PRADESH

The government decided to help the cold storage industry and gave a loan of Rs. 500,000 to the Central

Hindustan Orange and Cold Storage Co. As there are rich coal deposits and high grade bauxite reserves in the state, the government decided to develop the Kamptee and Korba coal-fields as state concerns and instal an aluminium factory at Korba.

Among other industries which are being developed directly or indirectly by the state are the textile, non-ferrous metal, extraction of rusa grass oil and geraniol and the manufacture of bone meal.

The government has endeavoured to maintain industrial truce and secure maximum production. To that end a Provincial Labour Advisory Board was constituted. In all seventy-six disputes were settled.

The government encouraged the growth of healthy trade unionism and a number of Acts were passed for the betterment of labour conditions.

A short term road development programme has been undertaken in Chhattisgarh and Makrai and a network of roads is being spread across these areas.

MADRAS

The government-sponsored central thermal steam electric station at Kurnool will eventually be linked with the Tungabhadra hydro-electric station and

supplement the power development of the latter during the non-irrigation season.

At an initial cost of Rs. 448,000, another scheme has been sanctioned for the acquisition of the municipal electrical undertaking at Anantapur and improving the supply of electricity in the area by the installation of additional generating plants.

During the year, over 1,300 community listening centres were opened.

The use of phosphatic nodules for the production of fertilizers is being investigated. A large-scale paint factory is about to start production. Substantial increase in the production of pulp and paper, fertilizers and insecticides, paints, varnishes and soaps is expected. The government is taking steps for the development of major industries like textiles, sugar, cement, vanaspati, chemicals and automobiles.

The government has permitted the erection of two factories near Madras to assemble motor cars.

MYSORE

There are 5,131 co-operative societies in the state with a total membership of 422,906. Under the rural development scheme 82 and 743 multi-purpose societies have been started for talukas and circles respectively.

Work has begun on a comprehensive network of electric transmission. Several Acts were passed to ameliorate the condition of labour in the state.

The bus service was nationalized and 130 buses were put on the road.

ORISSA

Two major schemes of hydro-electric development are being implemented at Hirakud and Machkund and extra plants have been installed at four other places.

The government has installed a 750 kw plant at Jobra in Cuttack. A steam plant with a total installed capacity of 5,000 kw is under construction at Chowdwar.

Training in bark-tanning is given at the Boudh tannery. Bone meal, tallow and glue are manufactured on a small scale by the department. The production of utility articles, wooden and cane furniture, filigree work, etc., is being organized through private agencies. Technical and financial help is being given wherever necessary.

PEPSU

The construction of new roads connecting rural areas with important business centres has been taken in hand. A 19-mile long road connecting Rajpura

with Kalka has been recently constructed in the record time of three months. Two other roads connecting Batinda with Ferozepur and Dam Dama Saheb with the main centres of trade and industry are being built.

PUNJAB

During the past two years the number of factories in the state has risen from 547 to 800. About 260 new companies with an authorized capital of Rs. 80 million have been incorporated and 1,339 firms registered under the Indian Partnership Act.

The government has decided to open work centres in the state and sheds have already been constructed in ten towns. Nearly Rs. 400,000 have been spent on the purchase of raw materials and 2,511 persons have been enrolled while 650 are already being trained. Besides, the Industries Department has started ten centres and eighteen sub-centres for cotton spinning and weaving and four centres and two sub-centres for wool spinning and weaving. These centres have given work to 15,355 spinners and 1,591 weavers.

Punjab has been free from industrial disputes. The government has recently decided to constitute work committees for forty-six out of sixty-seven industrial establishments.

RAJASTHAN

To encourage industrial development, a new policy

was enunciated, a planning committee was constituted and concessions were made to industrialists. Special attention is being paid to the development of cottage industries. Ten centres were organized for the manufacture and sale of palm gur. At present over 100 persons are being trained for this work.

The production of salt at Bharatpur, Jaisalmer, Phalodi, Pokaran and Lunkaransar is being started again. New methods are being adopted to extract the essence of *khas* and modern machines have been installed. A dye factory with an investment of Rs. 900,000 has been opened in Aeranpura in Jodhpur Division. Cold storage plant companies have been started in Jaipur and Bikaner. Efforts are being made to obtain and instal new electric plants and repair old ones.

Special efforts have been made this year for the exploitation of lignite, mica, lead, silver ore, soap stone, etc. There are nearly 1,500 mines in Rajasthan. During the year, about fifty prospecting licences were granted. Every day 500 tons of gypsum are supplied to the fertilizer factory at Bihar.

Harmonious relations between labour and capital have been brought about in many cases. At important industrial centres, arrangements have been made for the timely supply of raw materials, regulation of wages and working hours, increased facilities for housing and entertainment.

The work of road development is making steady progress. A sum of Rs. 1,345,000 was sanctioned for laying out 120 miles of new roads and Rs. 373,000 for constructing 714 miles of fair weather unmetalled roads. Two important rail links have been established in the Udaipur and Jaipur Divisions.

The government has also set up a planning committee to co-ordinate state planning with the proposals of the National Planning Commission.

More than 200 new co-operative societies have been formed. They include multi-purpose and credit societies and societies for house-building, marketing and sheep rearing, etc.

TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

The transport system in the state has been nationalized and extended over 600 miles. A large number of buses have been put on the road and travel facilities increased.

At present there are 2,650 co-operative societies with a total membership of 350,000, out of which more than fifty per cent are agricultural societies. Nearly 1,000 societies are engaged in distribution of food and other necessities of life. The government has started an aided Co-operative College which is run by the Central Co-operative Institute on the lines of the famous Manchester Co-operative College.

The Central Cottage Industries Society is engaged in popularizing the products of cottage industries in other parts of the country.

Arrangements are being made to ensure full exploitation of the state's mineral resources. The government has taken over some of the mineral companies at Chavara. Transparent paper is being manufactured in the state since January 1950. A Standing Industrial Tribunal has also been appointed by the government.

UTTAR PRADESH

A team of German experts were engaged and they have started a small factory in the Technical Institute buildings at Lucknow. Land has been acquired for the cement factory at Pipri and orders have been placed for the necessary machinery.

A good deal of work is being done by the Industries Department to encourage cottage industries.

The long range plan of the government is to increase the installed capacity of electric power plants from 150,000 to one million kw.

The total number of co-operative societies in the state increased from 21,875 in 1946 to 37,100 in 1949-50. The total membership of these societies is estimated at over 2,500,000, with a total working capital of Rs. 140,000,000. Among the important activities of the

co-operative societies have been seed and cloth distribution and the setting up of consumers' co-operatives and milk unions.

VINDHYA PRADESH

Diamond mines of Vindhya Pradesh are being auctioned at Panna since March 15, 1950.

Labour relationship and welfare in mines and quarries became the responsibility of the Government of India. When the administration of the state was taken over by a Chief Commissioner, the lime manufacturing factories were advised to raise the necessary guards on their kilns to prevent accidents. The Conciliation Officer of the Government of India handled the strike which took place in the Umaria colliery.

WEST BENGAL

During the year, a state-owned bus service, consisting of 200 single-decker petrol driven buses and two double-decker diesel buses, was put into operation in Calcutta. It is proposed to purchase thirty more double-deckers. Two fully equipped workshops were also established.

The number of multi-purpose co-operative societies has risen from 50 to 1,500. The government gave Rs. 120,000 to these societies. Twenty-one societies

were appointed district procurement agents and business loans to the extent of Rs. 1,063,000 were granted to them besides house building loans of Rs. 297,000. The government also encouraged cottage industries, weavers' co-operatives, wool co-operatives, women's industrial co-operatives and refugee artisan co-operatives by giving them loans.

The North Calcutta Rural Electrification Scheme which is designed to supply cheap electricity to 750 square miles in rural areas made satisfactory progress. The South and East Calcutta Electrification Schemes are intended for the supply of cheap electricity to 400 and 560 square miles respectively in rural areas. Steps were taken to supply electrical energy to twenty-six important municipal areas in the state through private enterprise.

For the expansion of ten existing textile mills and the establishment of fifteen new mills, 320,000 spindles have been allotted.

In order to meet the deficit of 117,857 tons of salt, the government planned to establish a modern salt factory on the Contai seaboard estimated to produce 196,428 tons.

Financial assistance was given to the extent of Rs. 293,375 to industries like electro-plating, tanning, distillery, chemical industry, pottery and tile making and ribbon, button and biscuit making. A recurring grant

of Rs. 333,831 and a non-recurring grant of Rs. 15,000 were made to sixty-one industrial institutions.

Sericultural development was given a special stimulus through additional grants, both from the state and Central Governments.

The popularization of khadi is carried on by the autonomous Khadi Board set up by the government. During the year, 4,662 workers were trained and sent to 238 villages.

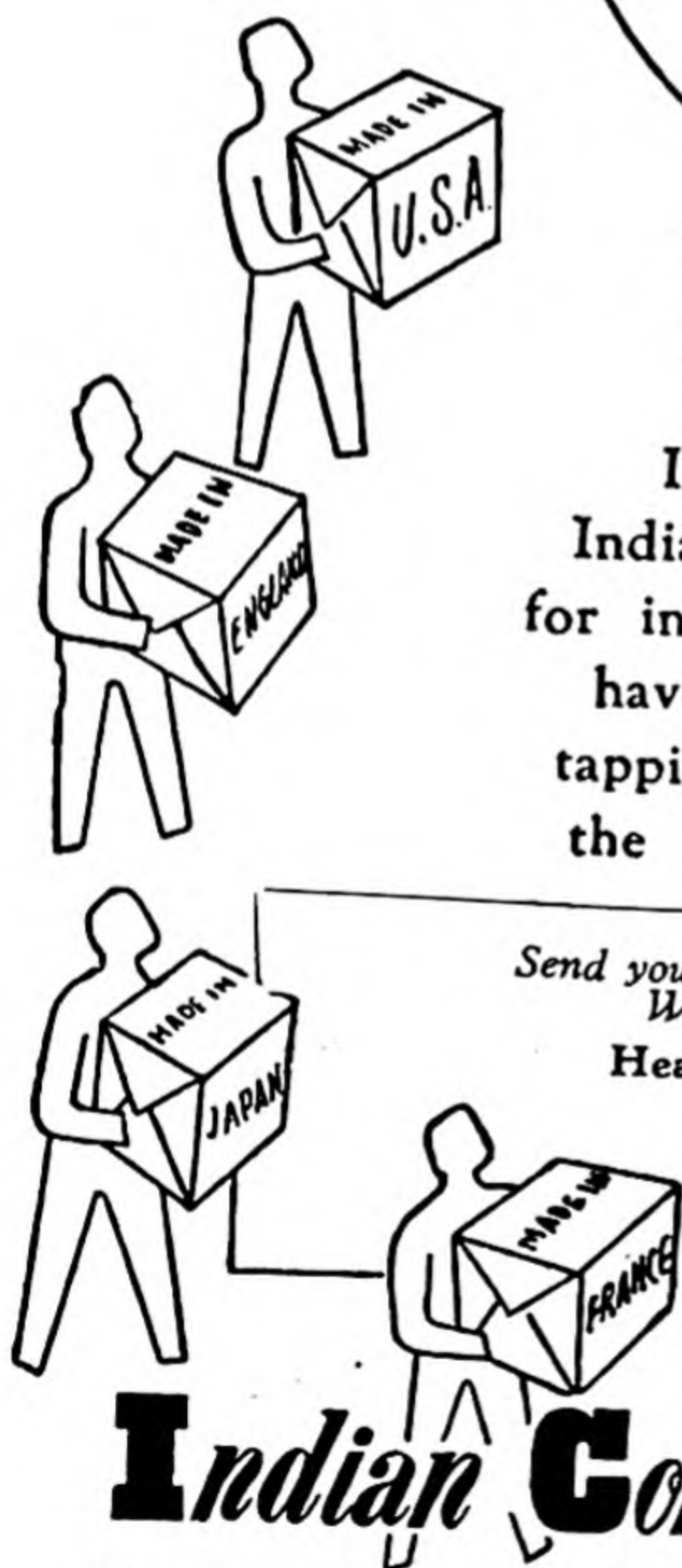


Demand AND **Supply**

In keeping with the rest of the world
India demands goods of first-class quality
for industrial and household uses. We
have agents in many foreign countries
tapping the resources of these countries for
the Indian market.

*Send your orders for the following classes of goods to us.
We can deliver from stock or against indent.*

Heavy and Fine Chemicals—Paper of all kinds
Machinery—Menthol—Peppermint Oil
Camphor—Diesel Engines—
Hosiery—etc.



Indian Commercial Company

45-47, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY Telephone: 26506

LIMITED.

Fordson

TRACTOR

THE UNITED PROVINCES COMMERCIAL CORPN.

NEW DELHI	:	26K, Shersingh Building, Opposite Plaza, Connaught Circus,
CALCUTTA	:	53, Radhabazar Lane,
PATNA	:	Exhibition Road,
LUCKNOW	:	3, Fyzabad Road,

IF YOU
WOULD KEEP PACE
WITH THE MARCH OF TIME, YOU
MUST KNOW, NOT ONLY THE DAY-TO-DAY
EVENTS WHICH FILL THE PAGES OF YOUR NEWS-
PAPER, BUT ALSO THE HISTORY AND CULTURE AND
THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF THE WORLD

FOREIGN REVIEW

THROWS LIGHT ON THE
TOPICS OF THE DAY

Published Monthly ★ Judiciously Illustrated
Single Copy -/8/- Annual Subscription Rs. 6/-

PUBLICATIONS DIVISION

Old Secretariat

DELHI

'GANESH' MUSTARD OIL

100 % PURE

RICH IN VITAMINS

Essential for Health & Vitality

Also available in 1 Seer, 2½ Seers

and 5 Seers tins.



Manufactured by:

PRAG OIL MILLS

ALIGARH



Calcutta Depot ... Strand Road,
Jetty No. 1
Phone Bank 4851

Cuttack Depot ... Malgodam

Delhi Depot ... Sabzi Mandi

Tele. Address ... PRAGMILL
(for all Addresses)

OUR OTHER PUBLICATIONS

●

RAJAJI'S SPEECHES ... SARDAR
PATEL ON INDIAN PROBLEMS
... INDIA ON WINGS ... INDIA'S
MINORITIES ... CHILD TRAIN-
ING ... OUR MERCHANT SEAMEN
... INDIAN ART THROUGH THE
AGES ... THE KASHMIR STORY
... AFTER PARTITION ... MIL-
LIONS ON THE MOVE ... KING
COTTON ... DAMODAR VALLEY
PROJECT ... OUR ROADS ...
THREE PILLARS OF STATE ...
THE CONFERENCE ON INDO-
NESIA ... KASHMIR CALLING ...
THE TRAINING-SHIP DUFFERIN
... INDIA'S CHARTER OF FREE-
DOM ... INDIAN STATES TODAY ...
ABOUT INDIA ... REPUBLIC DAY
... OUR GOVERNMENT ... OUR
CONSTITUTION ... CONCERNING
EVACUEE PROPERTY . AGRI-
CULTURE IN INDIA ... OUR FLAG
... INDEPENDENCE AND AFTER

and
INDIA - A PICTORIAL SURVEY

●

PUBLICATIONS DIVISION

Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
Old Secretariat, DELHI

We Have A Plan



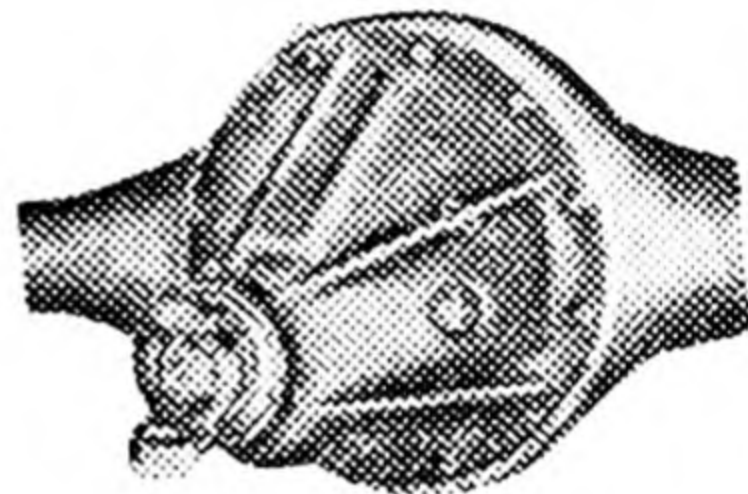
To manufacture the complete automobile with all Indian personnel; capital, skill and management.

STAGE 1: In 1944, with the inception of the company, we selected twelve young Indian engineers to go to Chrysler Factory, Detroit, for training in Automobile Engineering.

STAGE 2: In 1947, we started assembling Cars and Trucks.

STAGE 3 & 4: In 1949, we commenced manufacturing component parts, radiators, mufflers, shock absorbers and to meet the urgent need of the DEFENCE MINISTRY we undertook to manufacture Steel Cabs, the very first ever designed, tooled and manufactured in India.

STAGE 5: We have a plan to undertake the manufacture of a complete automobile; and the stage is set for it.



PREMIER AUTOMOBILES LTD.

Head Office:

Construction House, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Factory: Agra Road, Kurla.

AN IMPORTANT NEW PUBLICATION

ESSENTIAL TO ALL INTERESTED
IN MODERN BUILDING DESIGN

★
Rs. 5/-

Plus postage
and sales tax
where applicable



★
From :-

**THE CEMENT MARKETING
COMPANY OF INDIA LTD.**

Sales Managers of :-

THE ASSOCIATED CEMENT COS., LTD.,
1, Queen's Road,
BOMBAY.

